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CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS

AU200801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and RCP secretary general, at a meeting with foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact countries in Bucharest on 15 October.]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades,

On behalf of our party and state leadership and on my own behalf, I would like to warmly welcome all the ministers participating in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

We highly value the activity carried out within this meeting and the understandings reached on the activity of our countries toward disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, peace, and international cooperation.

We welcome the fact that a full agreement was reached and that decisions were taken in complete unanimity. One can say that this will doubtlessly contribute to developing cooperation, solidarity, and unity among our countries and to increasing their participation in finding solutions to the complex international problems.

Indeed, the international situation continues to be very serious. Many problems have accumulated and, unfortunately, this year new elements were further added which, in a certain way, complicated the international situation. Particularly, there is the fact that the arms race and the development of new nuclear weapons in Europe continued and the United States continued its nuclear tests. As is well known, we have witnessed a number of acts of force against some independent countries.

It happened that the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries took place just after the Iceland meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The results of that meeting are already well known, both from information we -- and you -- received directly as well as from public statements made by the CPSU general secretary and the President of the United States.

Romania -- and I believe your countries, as well as almost all the countries in the world -- expected that meeting to end with results which could lead to the beginning of a process of improving the international situation. I must tell you frankly that we never had the illusion that during this meeting the complex international problems, including the issue of nuclear weapons, would be definitely solved. Nevertheless, we expected some real results and concrete steps in this direction.

As it has been annnounced and as is known, the meeting concluded without results. Many describe it as a failure. In any case, we believe that the results of the meeting were not up to the expectations of the people and of international public opinion. Certainly, we will have to reflect further, and we will have the opportunity to discuss this matter again.

We positively value the proposals presented by Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet Union at this meeting and we consider them as very immportant ones; we also regret that real understandings on these questions were not reached. Some people say that they learned of these results "with disappointment." [paragraph continues]

I think this is probably not the most suitable expression, because disappointment may lead to the conclusion that nothing can be done.

We believe that the necessary conclusions must be drawn from the fact that the meeting concluded without results in order to establish the future actions for reaching appropriate agreements on the issues in question. In our opinion, this calls for an intensification of efforts on the part of the Warsaw Pact member socialist countries and an intensification of European and all people's struggle, because the first conclusion that can be drawn is that, without an active participation of all peoples and countries, the problems of disarmament and peace cannot be solved. As a matter of fact, the conclusion of the meeting without tangible results must be given a firm answer in the sense of increasing the activity of the people's masses, of the nations, and of our countries in the direction of disarmament and peace.

As was pointed out in the statements made, particularly in Comrade Gorbachev's statements on the issues in question, a number of common points of view has been reached. This proves that a way to understanding on fundamental issues may be found. We believe that everything possible must be done to begin finding solutions to some of the questions on which agreement or the same viewpoints have been reached. We believe that priority should be given to questions concerning Europe, on which, it seems, closer viewpoints can be noted regarding the complete elimination of medium-range missiles -- which would be a great success -- and on starting negotiations for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

We believe that during the next period we should concentrate our forces, particularly on increasing contacts with the other European countries, primarily the NATO countries, to bring about the attainment of an appropriate agreement in this direction. The attainment of such an agreement would have great political importance and would open up the road to solving the other issues as well, in the spirit of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union.

We believe that the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe can be solved without linking them to the whole package of problems, and they are in no way connected to the question of the 1972 treaty and virtually can be approached and solved independently. There are other questions which indeed are closely connected -- and we must understand this fact well -- but, in our opinion, we must work to solve all issues, not necessarily in a global manner but rather in stages, and one of the stages would be to find solutions to the issue of eliminating missiles from Europe.

Related to this and in accordance with what we agreed upon in Budapest in the appeal program, we must increase our activity to reduce conventional weapons in Europe by 25 percent by 1990, something that would create better conditions for increasing confidence and for removing certain resevations some West European countries still have in connection with a reduction of nuclear weapons without movement toward a reduction of conventional weapons as well. Thus, the proposal we unanimously endorsed in Budapest -- and which has great significance -- must be most resolutely promoted by us, and we must resolutely work for its implementation.

We fully support all proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, and we believe that we must do all we can to solve all problems, but not necessarily conditioned by the overall settlement of all issues at the same time. During the past decades, so many problems and so much distrust have accumulated that it is impossible to solve all of them in a very short time.

We believe that we must increase our struggle to completely eliminate nuclear tests and we must increase our work to bring about the renunciation of the so-called "star wars" program of the United States, of President Reagan, the more so since there are powerful forces in the United States itself which are against it and which understand that this program is not in the interest of the United States and does not serve peace. On the contrary, it is an obstacle on the road of progress toward disarmament and peace.

These are our first thoughts in connection with the conclusions drawn after the Iceland meeting between the Soviet and American leaders. We also believe that we must not overreact and should work more actively on all the issues because it is possible to settle them, to reach disarmament and peace.

I am pleased that in the communique you jointly adopted our countries' determination in this respect is expressed. Romania is determined to do everything possible in this direction!

We believe that we should pass from words to deeds. In this respect we have already made the decision, which we will submit to the next session of the Grand National Assembly that will take place next week, to reduce weapons and military expenditures by 5 percent and to organize a referendum in November to get all our people's support. We believe that it would be greatly significant if each of our countries -- as I also mentioned it in Budapest -- moved, even unilaterally, to a certain reduction. Such a reduction affects in no way the security and defense force, but it will have a strong influence on all the countries in Europe and the world over.

I know that no understanding has been reached during your discussions. Nevertheless, I hope that the party and state leadership of each country will reexamine the issues and will reach appropriate decisions, the more so since they are in accordance with what we unanimously agreed upon in the appeal program on reducing weapons and military expenditures by 25 percent by 1990.

We believe that we should ourselves propose to do all we can so that the Vienna conference on reducing troops, by 5,000 or 10,000 people, should conclude this year. A reduction by 10,000 by some countries, and less by others, has no military implications for anyone. Nevertheless, it has a great political implication. Therefore, we call on our states to work to reach a compromise, as happened in Stockholm, where it was proved that, if each side travels to meet the other half way, an agreement can be reached. Therefore, if there is a political will, an agreement can be reached at the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting. This would have a great political significance, especially in the circumstances created after the conclusion of the Iceland meeting without concrete results, since this would prove that we can -- and we must -- work further to reach disarmament and peace

We address this appeal to the party-state leadership and, on behalf of our party-state leadership, I beg you to extend to the party-state leaderships of Warsaw Pact countries the call to jointly examine and decide to conclude the Vienna meeting this year, a meeting which has lasted for many years. We also call on other states participating in the Vienna negotiations to do their best to reach an agreement and conclude the talks successfully.

A new conference on security and cooperation in Europe will start in Vienna shortly. We have already gained the experience of Stockholm. I am glad that an agreement has been reached on measures to ensure that this conference will yield ever better results and will contribute to making new steps toward disarmament and economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other cooperation in Europe.

In our opinion, we must proceed from the fact that in current international circumstances, Europe must play a very important role in solving the complex problems of world life. Just the fact that the two military blocs are here is enough to give Europe an outstanding role in the resolution of the quite complex problems of international life. But I would like to openly state that we have reached the conclusion that except for Europe, there is no other force in the world which can decisively contribute to reaching an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. No other continent or force can play the role that Europe could play in bringing about and contributing to appropriate understandings between the Soviet Union and the United States and solving the complex problems of international life. Therefore, we must ensure that Europe can fulfill its role and assume responsibilities in solving the serious international problems. The very fact that the largest quantities of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons are accumulated on our continent confers this important role on Europe, namely, of contributing to the resolution of these international problems.

That is why our countries should indeed play a more active part and why we should do all we can to ensure close cooperation with all European states, beginning with the NATO countries, in view of the fact that the two groups of states still have an important role to play, as they are also military powers, and can contribute to solving problems.

At the same time, we must obviously strengthen cooperation with the nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe. Great significance would devolve on close cooperation and the convening of a meeting between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. Particularly now, in the wake of the Iceland meeting, it is necessary to intensify efforts along the road of disarmament and peace!

We should appropriately take steps to solve other international problems as well. But our pact's main concern is Europe; hence, it goes without saying that we give and will further give priority to European problems. Of course, as socialist countries, we will have to concern ourselves with all problems and will participate in solving all conflicts, like the Middle East and other conflicts in the world. But we believe that we should concentrate our efforts on Europe. These are the duties and obligations of our pact and this is in accordance with the requirements of the current international situation.

Although our pact does not concern itself with economic problems -- we have a special body for this -- the foreign ministers cannot avoid concerning themselves with world economic problems of the world economy, the situation of developing countries, underdevelopment, and the new world economic order.

I am glad that we have shown greater concern with these problems, and I would really like that our countries should play a more active role in solving all these most complex and serious problems, which are an integral part of the struggle to improve international relations and promote disarmament and peace.

As the prime ministers are scheduled to meet in 10 or 15 days at the CEMA session, I do not wish to dwell now on CEMA economic problems, although they are of interest to all of us. As far as we are concerned, we wish that all agreements reached should be commendably fulfilled, proceeding from the fact that the fulfillment of our parties' programs adopted at each party's congress, the implementation of agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of agreements between various states play an important role for developing socialism in our countries and strenghening the material force and the defense and combat capability of our armies and peoples. [paragraph continues]

The more we obtain ever better results in the socialist development of our countries, the greater will be the influence of socialism and its strength; hence, we will make our adversaries pay greater heed to the socialist countries and cooperate with them.

From various communiques, we took note with great satisfaction of the achievements of socialist countries in implementing the tasks of the first year of the 5-year plans. I would like to congratulate all fraternal parties and peoples and wish them to commendably fulfill the decisions adopted by their congresses and the programs and plans for their socioeconomic development.

As far as we are concerned, we have scored positive results in general. We will probably conclude this year with an industrial development rate of about 7 percent and an 8-9 percent increase in national income; labor productivity and other indicators will increase accordingly.

We have adopted a number of measures and we are taking further steps to improve economic management and increase the role of self-management and self-financing. However, since the November meeting of general secretaries will discuss these problems, I do not wish to refer to them now. These problems will also probably be discussed at the CEMA session.

In agriculture, in spite of the fact that the weather has not been too good this year -- as you can see, we have drought even now -- it seems that we will have a relatively good crop. On the basis of results thus far, we think that it will be the best crop ever in Romania's history. We will exceed 28 million metric tons of grain.

We have obtained a number of good results in implementing the 13th party congress decisions on agriculture, what we call the "New Agrarian Revolution." Of course, we have set very high targets for ourselves, but we already have a large number of units which have attained these targets. We have an entire county, an agricultural county, which has obtained almost 22,000 kg of corncobs per hectare on an area of almost 100,000 hectares. We have scores of units in all counties which have obtained similar yields, both cooperative and state units. Some of them even attained around 27-28 metric tons of corncobs per hectare.

On this basis we also decided to institute the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" and to award it to the county which first attained the targets established by the 13th party congress in this field.

That is why we can say that, in general and in spite of certain shortcomings, we have started the first year of the 5-year plan with positive and good results and, given normal conditions, we can fulfill our party congress decisions.

That is why we dwell so much on and do everything for disarmament and peace. We are firmly convinced that only in conditions of peace and by reducing military and armaments expenditures can we attain our goals.

I am convinced that each nation as well as your countries need peace. Each country -- not our countries alone -- and each nation can only fulfill its socioeconomic development programs under conditions of peace. Military expenditures and the continuation of the arms race can hamper the implementation of the socioeconomic development targets of our countries.

Therefore, I repeat that we must do all we can to comply with the decisions of our parties and the will and desire of our people who want disarmament, peace, the successful construction of socialism and communism, and even better material and cultural living standards.

I would like to thank you for the greetings and wishes extended to our leadership and the Romanian people and I beg you to convey to the party-state leadership, general secretaries and first secretaries, and presidents of your states as well as to the fraternal peoples and parties, on behalf of our leadership and myself personally, warm greetings and best wishes for success in the entire activity.

With this, I thank you all and I wish you success in your entire activity! (lively applause)

INTERSPUTNIK COUNCIL MEETS, APPROVES PLAN

LD182133 Budapest MTI in English 1945 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The 15th session of the Intersputnik international satellite telecommunication organization council was held in Budapest from October 14 to 18.

The council has established with satisfaction that Intersputnik had fulfilled its major tasks in the past year. Since the previous session earth stations have been installed in the PDR of Yemen and Nicaragua.

The session approved the development programme of the Intersputnik system for the years to come, and surveyed issues related to the construction and commissioning of new earth stations in Syria, Kampuchea, the PDR of Korea, Libya and Czechoslovakia. The council approved the 1987 fees of Intersputnik channels, and agreed upon major allowances in the transmission of information, for instance in the exchange of TV news. The participants stated that the development of satellite telecommunication is of great importance in the peaceful use of outerspace, and promote understanding better relations between peoples.

The members of the Council met Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister.

ALIA, LEADERS COMMEMORATE HOXHA BIRTHDAY

AU171250 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- Today, on the day of the 78th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, homage was paid and wreaths were laid on his grave at the martyrs' graves of the nation.

The entire party and people honoured with profound respect and veneration the brilliant deed and inextinguishable memory of our glorious leader, the heroic leader of the masses, the beloved teacher and educator of the Albanian people.

Thousands of working people of work and production centers, of departments and institutions, veterans of war and labour, heroes of the people and socialist labour, members and relatives of martyrs' families, militarymen, youngsters and Pioneers of Enver paid homage and laid bouquets of flowers on the grave of the respected leader of the party and people.

At 10.00 the party and state leaders, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government came here and paid homage to the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes with the fist up the people who have come to pay homage.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Lenka Cuko laid a wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the party with the inscription "Glory to the Great Leader of Our Party and People, Comrade Enver Hoxha." On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the wreath was placed by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu and of the Council of Ministers, by Comrades Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu. A wreath was also placed by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and his [as received] family.

Wreaths were of Albania, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, the People's Army, the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, the Central Committee of the (?LYUA) [?Albanian Union of Working Youth], the Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Tirana District.

The party and state leaders stood in silence and honoured with the fist up before the grave of our glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Ramiz Alia again approaches the grave, bows and lays a bouquet of flowers and again honours the inextinguishable memory and the brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

During the ceremony, the wind orchestra played marches and the national anthem. Militarymen and Pioneers of Enver stood guards of honour.

VLADIMIR ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES WPC IN COPENHAGEN

AU171339 Sofia BTA in English 1136 GMT 17 OCt 86

[Text] Copenhagen, October 17 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian delegation has representatives in almost all thematic centres, seminars and forums at the World Peace Congress. They take active participation in the discussions, set our the experience of the Bulgarian peace movement and the tasks that will be carried out.

The participants in the discussion "Life for Peace" listened with interest to the speech delivered by Mr Vladimir Zhivkov, director general of the "Banner of Peace" state-public centre and chairman of the international "Lyudmila Zhivkova" foundation.

In our world, endangered by nuclear catastrophe, the preservation of peace will determine the fate of mankind, pointed out Mr Vladimir Zhivkov. the world progressive public and the sober-thinking politicians cherish the hope that the peace intiatives and proposals championed by the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and a number of other countries and peoples, will become reality. The peace movements from all parts of the world have an important share in this noble effort, said he.

Further, Mr Vladimir Zhivkov set forth the aims of the "Banner of Peace" movement, which educates children in the spirit of peaceloving, which encourages their creative desires and abilities.

The proclaimed by the U.N. International Year of Peace gives yet another impulse to the movement, pointed out Mr Vladimir Zhivkov. It has organized a number of national competitions and exhibitions of children's art in Bulgaria and aborad. Representatives of the movement take part in important international events. The speaker acquainted the particpants with the preparatory work for the international meeting "Children and Peace" to be held in Sofia.

In the foyer of the congress halls, along with the other exhibitions, an exhibition of children's paintings is arranged as an illustration of the unique movement for friendship among children, founded by Bulgaria with the well-known name of the international "Banner of Peace" children's assembly.

Peace must be safeguarded because it preserves life, while war must be abolished from the earth because it brings death, said in his speech Bulgarian patriarch Maksim. He quoted the appeal of Bulgarian religious figures from September 26, 1986, which expressed support to the intitiatives and the future steps of the Bulgarian Government directed toward the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

DIMITROV-GOSHKIN ON WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

AU172108 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Report by RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Boyko Vutov: "United in Defense of the Future -- The World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace Has Opened"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 15 October -- From the early morning a crowd was present in front of the Bella Center in the Danish capital.

Buses and cars arrived carrying the participants in the congress. According to still incomplete information, there are 2,300 delegates from about 130 countries. Representatives from 60 international organizations are also attending.

Flags, banners, placards, and slogans -- the whole atmosphere, so unusual for this kind of event, creates a festive mood. One makes one's way up to the main entrance of the center through a double line of young girls holding small flags with the symbol of peace in their hands. This living tunnel welcomes the participants in the congress with smiles and wishes them success in their noble mission.

In summing up his expectations for the work of the world congress, Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation and chairman of the National Committee for Defense of Peace, stated: "In the light of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, which has just ended and of the Soviet leader's press conference in Reykjavik, I consider that the responsibility of the world peace movement is substantially growing. The forces of public opinion and the governments to whom peace is dear must unite in still more active efforts.

"The goal for which we are living is clear: for mankind to meet the next century free from the nightmares of nuclear death."

The first session at the center, at which the theme "Life and Peace" was discussed, was chaired by Bulgarian scientist Professor Nansen Bekhar. Maksim, the Bulgarian patriarch, also made a speech at the center. He stressed the vital role to be played by religious figures in the peacemaking efforts of all people of good will especially now, in the International Year of Peace and in the face of the great danger hanging over the world. We support by our conscience, emphasized patriarch Maksim, the numerous Soviet initiatives for halting the arms race and for disarmament, as well as the consistent step of the Bulgarian Government for turning the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical weapons free zone.

PAVLOV CONFERS WITH SYRIA'S QABALAN ON TIES

JN181040 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, 18 Oct (SANA) -- Comrade Ahmad Qabalan, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, has met with Comrade Pavlov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society. Ahmad Qabalan is heading a delegation of the socity's executive bureau on a visit to Bulgaria.

Comrade Qabalan held talks with Comrade Pavlov yesterday to enhance and develop the distinguished ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, Syria and Bulgaria.

Dr Sabir Falhut, secretary of the Syrian-Bulgarian Friendship Society, and Dr Yahya Bakkur, member of the society's executive bureau, took part in the talks for Syria.

Ahmad Qabalan and his delegation arrived in Sofia yesterday on a visit to Bulgaria of several days.

DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST, CEMA TALKS

AU201615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] On 20 October Comrade Ognyan Doynov departed for Budapest. He will take part in the session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Machine Building, which opens on 21 October.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS CONGRESS OPENS

AU201851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] An hour ago the 10th Anniversary Congress of the International Organization of Journalists opened at the "Lyudmila Zhivkova" People's Palace of Culture of Sofia.

The opening session was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov.

In opening the congress, Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng, the chairman of the International Organization of Journalists, expressed gratitude to our country for having organized this event, which is attended by representatives of journalists from over 100 countries.

On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Comrade Yordan Yotov read a greetings message to the delegates of the congress.

The first plenary session of the 10th Anniversary Congress of the International Organization of Journalists continues.

Tasks Examined

AU201957 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 20 (BTA) -- The Tenth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, which has been established 40 years ago in Copenhagen, started here today. From October 20 to October 23, about 400 delegates from more than 100 countries will convene in the National Palace of Culture in Sofia, and this will be the most representative forum of journalists up till now.

The attention will be directed to three main themes: the role of mass media and journalism in the struggle for peace, the establishing of new international information order, other professional questions.

The Congress of the International Organization of Journalists was opened by its president, Mr Kaarle Nordenstreng.

A greeting from Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, was read before the participants. It was announced that greetings have been received from a number of heads of states and parties whose countries are members of the I.O.J.

The congress approved 17 new organizations as members of the I.O.J.

A report was read by Mr Kiri Kubka, secretary general of I.O.J. which centered on the organization's activities during the last five years and the tasks set for the world democratic journalists in the struggle against war, for peace and cooperation between the peoples of the world.

"According to the Soviet proposal all nuclear weapons must disappear from the face of earth by the year 2000. We have 4,820 days to go before that date," said Mr Kubka and called on all journalists to continue working on problems of peace and detente.

Dwelling on the Iceland summit between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan, Mr Kubka noted that mankind's hopes for a brighter future have been foiled by the position of the U.S. "Our aim is to help makind learn the truth: The realistic proposals on the limiting and elimination of the nuclear weapons can hardly be implemented as long as the Pentagon is continuing to try to carry the nuclear arms race into space and is unwilling to halt all nuclear tests," said the secretary general of the I.O.J.

Paying special attention to journalists' responsibility in our world, Mr Kubka recalled the numerous journalist actions in support of peace and the number of journalists' organizations which have appeared in Europe under the "Journalists for Peace" slogan.

While dealing with the development of the mass media Mr Kubka called the attention of his audience to the fact that the information for the developing countries is controlled by information giants and that the American monopoly over the information leads to violations of the sovereignty, economic stability and cultural uniqueness of the developing states. The International Organization of Journalists, he said, fully supports the activities of the developing countries' media.

The I.O.J. is working on the disproportions existing in the national media and is supporting U.N.E.S.C.O. in its attempts to aid the development of the information power of the developing countries. The withdrawal of certain countries from U.N.E.S.C.O Demonstrates their displeasure with the organization's policy aimed at the balancing the information, said Mr Kubka.

Mankind is suffering from the fact that the universal centralization of information in the hands of the military-industrial establishment leads to journalists' losing their ability to write about the most important issues in an unbiased way, I.O.J.'s secretary general. He dwelled on matters related to journalists' freedoms and their professional state.

Linking the problems surrounding the establishment of a just international information order with the rapid development of the technical communication systems, Mr Kubka announced the establishment of a mass media institute with the I.O.J. This institute is currently developing a technical means' center. He examined the cooperation between the I.O.J. and the national member organizations and raised the issue of the establishment of regional secretaries specialized for regional problems. The general secretariat must decentralize its work and thus improve the efficiency of the whole organization.

The views taken in the report were backed in the delegates' statements. An opinion was expressed that it is no longer sifficient for journalists just to disseminate the truth, that they should urge actions in defence of peace both from ordinary people and statesmen.

Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA and chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, pointed out that the foremost priority facing journalists is to do everything within their powers, abilities and talents for the maintenance of peace, for the revival of detente, for guaranteeing the security of all peoples. This is precisely the guiding principle of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, he said.

The delegates discussed the I.O.J. work over the last few years and spoke in support of its principal orientation, the struggle for peace.

By united efforts we must break the barriers of the lie, so that mankind could be saved, so that there could be peace, said Mr Gordon Shaffer of Britain, the only participant in the I.O.J. Constituent Congress to attend the present meeting. In his view, the questions raised by the 10th congress are no less important than those at the first congress in Copenhagen.

A number of speakers considered the conditions under which journalists do their duty. Mr Melhem Karam, president of the Lebanese Journalists' Organisation and vice-president of the Federation of Arab Journalists, spoke about the complicated situation in Lebanon. He suggested that the I.O.J. send a commission to study the conditions of jounalists' work in his country and to help towards the release of the French journalist hostages.

Mrs J. Kaufmann, wife of the French journalist Mr Jean-Paul Kaufmann, who has been held hostage in Lebanon for 18 months now, appealed for assistance to the participants in the congress.

The congress will go on tomorrow in plenary sessions and working groups.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 12-18 OCTOBER

AU182049 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 12 through 18 October reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses).

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BPC Central Committee and chairman of the Social Policy Commission, chaired a session of the Social Policy Commission in the National Assembly in Sofia at which the preparations for the 1987 plan and budget were reviewed. (1000 GMT 13 October)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the above session of the Social Policy Commission in Sofia. (1000 GMT 13 October)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a festive meeting in the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences on the theme of science and peace at which foreign academicians were also elected. (1000 GMT 13 October) Mikhaylov also attended the festive opening in Sofia of the "Days of Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship in Bulgaria." (1830 GMT 13 October)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Intellectual Development Council, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of an international TV theater festival in Plovdiv. (1000 GMT 13 October)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Economic Council, attended a ceremony marking the graduation of specialists from a new school for technology transfer and introduction in the city of Burgas. (2030 GMT 16 October)

ALEKSANDROV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL PLENUM

AU171206 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] A plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee opened in Sofia today. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, is participating in its work.

A report on basic tasks of the Komsomol emanating from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and in connection with the preparations for the 15th Komsomol Congress was read by Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The report stressed the necessity of reorganizing the contents and the structure of Komsomol activities in accordance with the qualitatively new stage of our socialist development.

Special attention was devoted to the role of the young individual within the workers collective, as well as to the development of young people in community life.

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHMENTS FOR BULGARPLOD

AU171214 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The State and People's Control Committee examined documents published as a result of an investigation into shortcomings that have been allowed to occur in the Ruse Okrug branch of the BULGARPLOD state economic trust.

It was established that the management of this enterprise violated a number of normative acts, that it made illegal use of the "Brigade Labor" financial fund, and allowed violations to occur in connection with payments of unjustified premiums. Thus approximately 150,000 Leva were spent within a period of nearly a year and a half, an amount that corresponds to the damage caused to the enterprise and its collective, in addition to the moral damage.

The committee found Kostadin Stoyanov, chairman of the BULGARPLOD state economic trust, Georgi [name indistinct] (?director) of the BULGARPLOD economic trust, as well as the managers of the okrug economic enterprise of BULGARPLOD guilty and imposed punishments on them and on the other guilty officials of the enterprise.

The State and People's Control Committee instructed the central management of the BULGARPLOD state economic enterprise and the okrug leadership of the enterprise to recover the premiums awarded without justification, according to the established order. The Control Committee also instructed the local okrug committees for people's and state control investigations in the BULGARPLOD okrug enterprises in connection with the calculation and distribution of premiums.

The documents of the aforementioned investigation will be handed over to the Chief Prosecutor's Office.

RESULTS OF BUCHAREST FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

AU201202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 86 p 7

[Ivan Broz commentary: "Realism and Responsibility"]

[Text] There are many reasons why the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member-States, which ended in Bucharest on Wednesday [15 October], attracted attention. First of all, it was held immediately after the meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Furthermore, the session fell between the recently concluded successful first phase of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security and the upcoming review conference in Vienna of countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act.

The first and undoubtedly very important item on the agenda of the Bucharest session was the prompt information on the talks in Reykjavik, provided by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs. The participants in the session voiced appreciation for the exceptionally important and bold proposals put forward by the USSR, proposals for agreements on a radical reduction of the number of strategic arms, on liquidating intermediate-range missiles, on enhancing the provisions of the ABM treaty, and on a general nuclear test ban. However, owing to the intransigence of the American side, the consent that was nearly reached on those matters has not been translated into binding agreements. Nevertheless, the very fact that a qualitatively new situation is now emerging gives tremendous hope for the future: The struggle for disarmament has reached a higher level, a new bold platform increasing the chances of final success has been formulated, and new approaches in this most important sphere have been tested in practice.

The participants in the Bucharest session also called on the United States and other NATO countries, as is stated in the communique, "to acknowledge the gravity of the present situation in the world and to approach constructively and from positions of realism and responsibility the proposals of the Soviet Union, which remain the main topic of the Soviet-American dialogue."

The Bucharest session stressed the essential need for the attainment of specific agreements at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, agreements that would consider the interests of the two negotiating great powers as well as the interests of all other countries. In this connection it also referred to the exceptionally important need to preserve all existing treaties and agreements in the sphere of disarmament. The United States was called upon to strictly respect the agreements on the limitation of offensive strategic arms and the ABM treaty.

It is surely quite logical that in connection with the discussion on the meeting in Reykjavik, the unanimous demand was expressed at the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member-States that the preparation for militarizing outer space -- on which the Pentagon has already spent several billions of dollars, under the name of so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative; with additional billions appropriated within the framework of the 1987 fiscal budget -- be halted without delay. The ministers also quite legitimately referred to such negative activity as the involvement of additional states in the U.S. "star wars" program or the development of its West European variant in the form of the so-called European defense initiative.

European problems were another very important item on the agenda of the Bucharest session. The committee of ministers quite unequivocally stressed that now, more than ever, it is necessary to give a fresh boost to the Helsinki process of security and cooperation in Europe in the form of practical steps lowering the threat of a military confrontation, especially by removing nuclear and chemical weapons from the continent. In an atmosphere of a comradely and informal exchange of opinions, the ministers assessed in a businesslike way how to most effectively assert the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee, notably its call for a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, including nuclear missiles of a tactical-operational designation with a range of up to 1,000 km, under effective joint verification.

The main aspects of a joint course of action at the Vienna follow-up meeting that will start on 4 November were also discussed and agreed upon. The socialist countries intend to avail themselves at this meeting of all the experiences from the successful first phase of the Stockholm conference. Other problems of contemporary international life were also fully considered at the ministers of foreign affairs' session -- from current problems of international economic cooperation down to the possibilities of peaceful and just solutions to hotbeds of tension and conflicts.

In conclusion, it is possible to note quite unequivocally that the exceptional importance of the Warsaw Pact as an effective instrument to ensure the security of its member-states and to jointly assert the peace program of socialism was reaffirmed in Bucharest. This fact, epitomized in the coordinated action of the fraternal socialist countries in the international arena, is to day an absolutely irreplaceable factor of the historic struggle for averting the nuclear catastrophe and maintaining and strengthening peace in Europe and in the world.

DEPUTY PREMIER ON COOPERATION WITH CUBA

AU182104 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Oct 86 p 7

[CTK Havana dispatch: "In Untraditional Spheres; L. Gerle on the Results of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee's Deliberations"]

[Text] Havana (CTK correspondent) -- The past 5 years of Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation were successful and have established good foundations for the coming period.

This was said by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, to correspondents of the CTK and Czechoslovak Radio in Cuba at the conclusion of the 10th session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Havana.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation continued by saying that, in the coming period, cooperation will develop not only in such traditional sectors as the power industry and engineering, but also in new spheres, such as biotechnology and electronics. Cuba is rich in highly pure minerals, such as nickle, cooper, zinc, and other minerals that are prerequisites for developing a spared parts base for electronics. It is also necessary to take advantage of Cuba's unique achievements in biotechnical research.

In view of the growing capabilities of the Cuban economy, L. Gerle noted that the term "assistance to the Cuban economy," which has so far been frequently used, is gradully, but steadily, receding to the background. It is not longer issue of unilateral assistance, but a matter of fulfilling mutual commitments.

In the coming period Czechoslovak-Cuban economic and scientific-technical cooperation will place increased emphasis on quality. In the last 2 to 3 years Cuba has been greatly improving the quality of its products, L. Gerle stressed in conclusion.

KORCAK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 20 OCT

LD200954 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A government delegation headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, federal vice premier and Czech premier, left Prague for the Soviet Union today to attend the inauguration of the "Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology" in Frunze.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK 18 OCT

LD181559 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 18 (CTK) -- A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1987 was signed between the governments of Czechsolovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today.

The signatories were the two countries' deputy foreign trade ministers, Jan Stracar and Han Su-kil.

Under the document, providing for the development of trade contacts, Czechoslovakia will export to People's Korea next year mainly chemicals, dyes, tyres, busses, bearings and some other, mainly engineering, products, and import magnesite, non-ferrous metals, tobacco and other goods.

Also questions of economic cooperation, expecially Czechoslovak participation in the modernization of Korean plants were discussed.

Present at the signing ceremony were Czechslovak Foreign Minister Bohumil Urban and Ambassador of the DPRK to Czechslovakia Kim Kwang-sop.

22 CSSR DISSIDENTS JOIN BLOC DEMOCRACY APPEAL

AU201833 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Leading members of Charter '77, the Czechslovak human rights group, have signed an unprecedented four-nation appeal for democracy and pluralism in the Eastern Bloc, in a declaration coinciding with the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising.

The declaration was drawn up by Hungarian dissidents and signed by their counterparts in Eastern Germany, Poland and Czechslovakia, for release by October 23, the anniversary of the Soviet suppression of the uprising.

A copy of the appeal, acquired by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Monday, bore 22 Czechoslovak signatures, including those of the country's best-known dissidents: dramatists Vlaclev Havel and Jiri Hajek, foreign minister under the ill-fated "Prague Spring" of 1968.

Also prominent are Anna Sabatova and Martin Palous, former spokespersons for Charter '77, a dissident group that aimed to monitor the Prague government's record on the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The group has suffered government action ranging from daily harassment to imprisonment of its members.

It is the first time that dissidents from the four Eastern bloc countries have issued a joint appeal. The dissidents pledged to work for "political democracy" in their countries and for a "a pluralism based on principles of self-determination." The statement also called for the division of Europe to be "peacefully overcome," and for a "democratic integration" of the continent to "respect the rights of all minorities."

Several former members of the dissolved Polish KOR Social Self-Defense Committee for workers' rights, including Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, also signed the statement.

ABORTION OPPONENTS PETITION CSSR AUTHORITIES

AU201404 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Opponents of government plans to relax restrictions on abortion have collected 14,598 signatures, a Roman Catholic spokesman announcement here Monday.

The spokesman said the petitions, presented to the Czech and Slovak national councils in March and September, represented a remarkable success for a body independent of the machinery of state. He said not just Roman Catholics but also Protestants and non-churchgoers had signed the petition in Prague and Bratislava.

Three of the signatories, including a woman with 10 children, had asked Fathers Frantisek Vymetal and Jan Zabak, of the pro-government Roman Catholic organisation Pacem in Terris (Peace on Earth), to take up their case. The three wrote to the priests saying abortion was "against the teachings of the church and against the fundamental principles of human morality."

The government is considering the abolition of the social inquiry reports that at present must be drawn up before an abortion is permitted. The move aims to speed up the abortion procedure and reduce health risks for the women involved. Official figures reveal that 30 per cent of pregnancies in Czechoslovakia end in abortion.

MANAGERS INVESTIGATED FOR ABUSING POWER

AU171054 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 October on page 3 carries a 3,000-word article by Lubos Kriz entitled "Gross Mistakes Always Exact Retribution." On 13 October, on page 2, the same paper carries a 400-word editorial article entitled "What Is New in the S. Babinsky Case." Both articles deal with malpractices of high-ranking managers in Slovak industry that are now the subject of party and court proceedings. An abbreviated 2,400-word version of the Kriz article is also published by Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 October on page 3.

The Kriz article, which is based on investigations carried out by a commission of the CPSL Central Committee, discusses the wrongdoings of Ladislav Bambuch, director of the Steel Construction enterprise in Zilina, Central Slovakia, a company with some 3,000 employees. The article consists of an annotated list of Bambuch's "gross mistakes" and a closing paragraph containing the "lesson from the case."

The first mistake, according to Kriz, was Bambuch's "megalomania." Although the administrative building of the enterprise and its furnishing were barely 4 years old when Bambuch assumed office more than a year ago, Kriz says, one of the new director's first decisions was to refurnish his office, his secretariat, and the conference room, all at a cost of Kcs257,329. In another bout of "megalomania," Kriz goes on to say, Bambuch sent an enterprise car to Bratislava only to fetch some original paintings to decorate his office for his birthday party. Kriz contrasts the "luxurious" furnishing of the director's office with the "neglected" cloakrooms and sanitary facilities for the workers of the Zilina enterprise and warns that "the greatness of a manager's personality cannot be gauged by the grandioseness of his office."

The second mistake, Kriz continues, concerned Bambuch's "conceptual plans." Although Bambuch took up office in what was a "consolidated" enterprise, he "assumed the posture of a savior" and "acted as if nothing in the enterprise had been good and everything would have to be changed." Kriz admits that Bambuch's plan to introduce robots and computers in the enterprise was good, but he criticizes the director for publicly presenting these plans as facts, even prior to their approval, and for his failure to build on the enterprise's previous positive results. Moreover, Kriz also suspects that Bamauch's concept was copied from the "concept of a large enterprise of a different economic production unit in the region," with which it shows "striking similarities."

The third area of Bambuch's wrongful conduct, according to Kriz, was cadre work. In a single year, Kriz says, he replaced all plant directors and gave notice to all of his deputies. Kriz says: "Some of the changes were necessary and useful. What was wrong, however, was the method of their implementation. After a while people stopped talking about cadre changes and began to talk about a 'genocide.' The changes were accompanied by bad names, threats, and vulgar expressions." In carrying out cadre changes, Bambuch reportedly did not respect the cadre lists of the enterprise and the general directorate and in the case of Igor Schmidt, one of the recalled plant directors, he even "failed to discuss the change with the CPSL district Committee, even though Igor Schmidt was in its nomenklatura." These "serious mistakes in cadre work certainly did not contribute to a good atmosphere in the enterprise but accounted for the spreading of an atmosphere of suspicion and anxiety," Kriz says.

Next, Kriz charges the director of the Zilina enterprise with "curtailment of internal party democracy." Not only did Bambuch violate the principle that any replacement of an official who is on the list of the enterprise party organization requires the consent of the members' meeting, he even denied the officials concerned the right to present their case. Without being a member of the enterprise party committee, Bambuch also had the final word at members' meetings and even determined who would be able to speak there. Kriz cites the case of Engineer Zora Klimasovska, head of the planning department, whose critical contribution was canceled by the enterprise party committee "only because Comrade Z. Klimasovska criticized the director and his right hand, Engineer Milan Kurnocik," one of the newly appointed deputy directors. According to Kriz, the commission of the CPSL Central Committee, which was installed following a complaint about director Bambuch, found out that the dismissal of Franaisek Janec, one of the recalled deputy directors, was also motivated by Janec's critical remarks at a meeting of the enterprise party organization.

Finally, Ladislav Bambuch's "fifth mistake" as director was his moral conduct as reflected in his handling of financial matters.

Less than 3 months after assuming office, Kriz says, Bambuch sent an official car to Prague with a "Babeta" moped as a name day present for the general director of the Construction Engineering and Light Prefabricated Parts economic production unit, of which the Zilina enterprise is part. Although the general director turned down this gift, the cost of transport alone was more than Kcs2,000. To this very day, according to Kriz, the director has also failed to explain which funds he used to purchase the moped. Furthermore, Kriz goes on to say, the director made illicit use of his two official cars (using them, for example, to drive him to and from work, without possessing the necessary permit from the Slovak Ministry of Finance) and "acted generously, yet unlawfully, in distributing special remunerations." For example, he awarded his deputy Milan Kurnocik an extra salary of Kcs2,325 a month, on top of his basic pay of Kcs5,100, and charged Kurnocik a lower price for a greenhouse which the Zilina enterprise built in his garden, thereby causing damage of over Kcs12,000 to the enterprise.

In the concluding section of the article, Kriz draws lessons from the case. He says: "In only 1 year of Director Ladislav Bambuch's activity, many malpractices have accumulated in the enterprise. There occurred deformations in managerial work that must not remain unnoticed. Even though the director made a certain effort to bring about some changes in the organization of the enterprise, he degraded this effort by incorrect managerial methods and by transgressions that distinctly lower the authority of his management. Such a price for positive changes is not socially desirable. On the contrary, it is harmful because it has a destructive influence on the formation of the socialist awareness of the working people.

"Thanks to investigations by a commission of a CPSL Central Committee department, the grave mistakes in the managerial work of the enterprise director were revealed before it was too late.

"The facts have been gathered. What matters now is that the relevant authorities (which in this case include, above all, the Central Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee) draw the necessary conclusions from them and that they do so in due course. We will inform our readers about them."

In the editorial article on 13 October, on page 2, the Bratislava PRAVDA editorial office responds to "many letters from our readers inquiring about the course of proceedings against Stanislav Babinsky." Babinsky, the Bratislava PRAVDA article explains, is a former director of the District Industrial enterprise in Dolny Kubin and chairman of the "Jednota" [Unity] consumer cooperative in Trstena, Dolny Kubin district, who "in an effort to gain more financial resources for his own organization, and other organizations in Dolny Kubin district, made unlawful use of the property entrusted to him." In doing so, Babinsky reportedly took advantage of "loopholes existing in economic relations, especially with regard to planning and distribution of investment capital." In an attempt to enrich himself and others and to gain other personal benefits, Babinsky is also said to have organized "disporportionate" receptions and to have unlawfully extended to his business friends gifts, mostly paintings and products of his own enterprise.

The investigations of the case began on the basis of "notifications from the working people," the editorial article goes on to say. They turned out to be "exceptionally demanding" to follow up, in view of the extent of criminal activity involved, "chaotic bookkeeping," and the resulting difficulty of furnishing evidence.

Nevertheless, the PRAVDA article says in conclusion, the investigations have been almost completed now and the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Socialist Republic expects to have the indictment of Stanislav Babinsky and his fellow defendants ready by the end of November. The Slovak party paper announces that "the public will be informed in detail after the termination of the court proceedings."

HONECKER WRITES IN PRAVDA ON ACHIEVEMENTS

For the text of Erich Honecker's article in the 6 October issue of PRAVDA, see the 20 October issue of the Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

TISCH RECEIVES TALKS WITH FRG TU DELEGATION

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- The chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB, Harry Tisch, received a delegation of the Main Executive of the FRG Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry Trade Union, which is a member of the West German Trade Union Federation, headed by Union Chairman Willi Lojewski, for a talk in Berlin today. The main topic of conversation was the trade unions' contribution in various social systems to the safeguarding of peace.

Both sides agreed that following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik it is more necessary than ever to promote and support all initiatives that are directed toward eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Harry Tisch stressed that the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union pointed the way for effective measures for disarmament and detente. Their implementation could introduce a change of historic scope in international relations and liberate mankind from the fear of world destruction. It is therefore expected of the United States that it give up its plans for the militarization of space and respond to the USSR's constructive initiatives with measures which really serve peace.

In the further course of the talk, Harry Tisch explained the diverse tasks of the trade unions in the GDR and their extensive rights in the futher shaping of the developed socialist society. The trade union elections taking place at present make it clear how working people in all sectors of the economy are underpinning the slogan "My Workplace Is My Battleground for Peace" with outstanding performances for the all-round strengthening of socialism.

Willi Lojewski said he fears that through Ronald Reagan's adherence to the SDI project an historic chance to halt the arms race has been missed. SDI would consume billions [currency not specified] of financial and material means that are urgently needed to safeguard and improve people's living standards and for environmental policy measures throughout the world. He therefore reaffirmed the continuing commitment of the members of his trade union to disarmament, detente and East-West dialogue.

BONN 'INTERFERES' IN GDR PRC RELATIONS

LD201034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0356 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Bonn has acquitted itself of unashamed interference in the affairs of other states in the run-up to the official friendship visit to the People's Republic of China by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. As DPA reported per Fischer, the FRG ambassador to Beijing, "reminded" the Chinese Government "of Bonn's standpoint on policy on Germany."

It did not suit Bonn that Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, spoke several times of the people of the GDR in his interview for NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and ADB.

The gentlemen have obviously not pondered how this is consistent with the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG, based on the joint statement of 12 March 1985.

KROLIKOWSKI TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD202158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- In view of the continued complicated international situation it is urgently necessary to unite all forces of reason and realism in order for peace to triumph over war. This was the assessment reached by GDR Deputy Premier Werner Krolikowski and Hungarian Deputy Premier Dr Judit Czehak during a talk in Berlin today.

They stressed the constructive role of the far-reaching proposals for disarmament on earth and for preventing the arms race in space submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev during the Reykjavik meeting. It is now more important than ever to use the opportunity to bring about a change from confrontation to detente.

They agreed in noting that the friendly relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the agreements reached at top level. Of particular importance here is the "long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation to the year 2000."

HONECKER GREETS JOURNALISTS ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

LD201112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0322 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- Journalists on all continents bear a great responsibility for ensuring that peace, disarmament, and security become the determining factors in international life on the threshold of the next millennium. This is stressed in greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State Chairman, to the 10th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists in Sofia. The message pays tribute to the active work of the organization during the 40 years of its existence for peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples, and its solidarity with all countries and social forces who are fighting for national independence and social progress.

After the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, we must more than ever before use every chance to support the decision of the question of war or peace in favour of peace. Journalists can contribute greatly to determining the development of a world conscience, the greetings stressed. Far beyond the borders of the country, the GDR mass media has supported a worldwide policy of the coalition of reason and realism, the message reads.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD200922 Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- A Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister of foreign cooperation and member of the national leadership of the Sandinis National Liberation Front, arrived in Budapest on Sunday. The delegation is to attend the founding session of the Hungarian-Nicaraguan Cooperation Committee. At the Feribegy Airport the delegation met Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister.

GROSZ RETURNS WITH DELEGATION FROM USSR

LD171115 Budapest MTI in English 1344 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Budapest Party Committee, led by Karoly Grosz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and First Secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, returned to Budapest from Moscow Thursday. The delegation paid a three-day visit to the Soviet capital on the invitation of the CPSU Moscow City Committee.

The delegation held talks with Boirs Yeltsin, Alternate Member of the Political Committee fo the CPSU CC and First Secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, on cooperation between the party committees of the two capitals. Karoly Grosz met Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and secretary of the Central Committee. At discussions they gave briefs on the implementation of resolutions passed by the CPSU 27th and HSWP 13 congresses, on certain issues of party work, and further development possibilities of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation.

PEACE CONGRESS DELEGATES HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE

LD182136 Budapest MTI in English 1937 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, October 18 (MTI) -- Leaders of the Hungarian delegation to the World Peace Congress in Copenhagen held a press conference on Saturday.

"We have also followed the Reykjavik meeting with keen attention. The meeting has reconfirmed our conviction that the peace movement and the public can play a major role in securing peaceful future. Hungary, as a small country in Europe, is aware that there is no alternative to talks. They are not a privilege of politicians, we must also have a say in the shaping of our future. This is why we are here," General Secretary Miklos Barabas of the Hungarian Peace Council said. He empahsized that peace work would not end after the congress, and further efforts should be made.

Miklos Barabas underlined that the consultations should focus attention on the most crucial problems of humankind and issues of secondary importance should not be allowed to prevent agreement. "There is much at stake. It is almost the last chance for solving issues such as the establishment of a nuclear-free Europe of the prevention of the militarization of outer space." Miklos Barabas expressed satisfaction with the work of the congress and stressed "there are issues to which we are making a different approach but we must continue the dialogue."

Then Canon Imre Biro, general secretary of the Catholic Committee of the Hungarian Peace Council, spoke about the responsibility and role of churches in the peace movement.

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON SZUROS' TALKS IN SWEDEN

LD171743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The Hungarian and Swedish governments agree that efforts must be made to maintain East-West dialogue. This was discussed during Matyas Szuros' talks in Sweden. The Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly was received by Premier Ingvar Carlsson, the chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party.

Matyas Szuros also had talks with the Swedish foreign minister and the speaker of the parliament. They agreed that the small and medium-sized countries must increase their cooperation in order to strengthen security, and that after the Reykjavik meeting everything must be done in the interests of mutually acceptable Soviet-American arms reduction agreements. Matyas Szuros has returned to Budapest.

AUTHORITIES SHOW 'SOME ANXIETY' BEFORE 23 OCT

AU210810 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, Oct 20 (AFP) -- The authorities in Hungary are showing some anxiety at the approach of the 30th anniversary of the abortive Hungarian uprising, although the media here are giving the revolt coverage unprecedented by Hungarian standards.

The party daily NEPSZABADSAG commented that the authorities want to show that "contrary to the false allegations of the Western media, the Government is not remaining silent" on the topic.

But the authorities appear to Western observers to be trying to keep the debate under control. If it goes too far, it would put into question the basis of the Janos Kadar government that came to power on November 4, 1956, with the aid of the Soviet Army.

For several weeks now, according to an informed source, the surveillance of Hungarian intellectuals has been stepped up, and known opponents of the regime have been "tailed."

The authorities showed their vigilance as early as last August, when the literary review TISZATAJ was suspended after publishing an article that made an illusion to the 1956 events: "The Judas tree is thirty years old," wrote poet Gaspar Nagy.

The authorities fear there may be an incident on the anniversary of October 23, this Thursday. A demonstration is generally considered unlikely and the commemoration, observers believe, will more probably take the form of private meetings organised by oppositionists.

Officially, the uprising was a "counter-revolution," even though some officials prefer to speak of "tragic events."

What the prty defined in December 1956 as the "four causes" of the uprising are still considered officially valid. These are: the misdeeds of the hardline Stalinist leader Rakosi, the "revisionist line" of Prime Minister Imre Nagy, subsequently hanged, "the internal reactionary forces," and "imperialist machinations outside the country."

Television and radio meanwhile have been featuring unaccustomed participants, such as former Prime Minister Andras Hegedus, who issued the first appeal to Soviet troops on the night of October 3. Mr. Hegedus, expelled from the party in 1973 and regarded as a critic of the regime, has been interviewed for the first time on television. But the extract shown did not contain any revelations.

There have also been minor changes in the official version. Historians Ervin Hollos and Vera Lajtai, in a book on the uprising, say it was a "bad decision" to appeal to Soviet troops on the night of October 23.

"The party and the government had enough police and troops to overcome the armed insurrection," the book says. "To appeal to Soviet troops was to put the Hungarian reactionary forces in an advantageous position and the Soviet Government in a difficult political situation." But there has been no questioning of the more important appeal to Soviet troops made by Janos Kadar on November 4.

PLANNING OFFICE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TASKS.

AU151527 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Janos Hoos, state secretary of the National Planning Office, under the title: "Our Urgent Tasks"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the economic policy guidelines, the people's economic plan for 1986 placed the improvement in efficiency, a halt in the deterioration of the foreign economic and financial balance that started in 1985, a slight improvement in living conditions, and the safeguarding of the level of inves ents in the forefront of the economic construction work. When formulating the plan's guidelines, we took several factors into account. For example, we counted on the fact that the objective, world economic and natural factors would not considerably worsen the situation of the people's economy again, and that, in the economic sphere, primarily as a result of the further development of the economic management system and of other measures in the plan aimed at improving economic management, there would be an acceleration of incomes, an acceleration desirable also from the viewpoint of the people's economy, and that the structural changes would also be more intensive.

However, in the part of the current year that has passed so far, economic conditions have developed in a much more disadvantageous way than expected. Our economy has been affected by very unfavorable factors that have caused a considerable loss of resources and have clearly worsened the possibilities of fulfilling the people's economic plan for 1986. Not even a greater improvement of internal efficiency than planned could have counterbalanced these negative factors. [passage omitted]

The economic management recognized the unfavorable tendencies in the development of the economy as early as the beginning of the year and the government took immediate measures, the main characteristic of which is their simultaneous tightening and encouraging aspects and, as a result of these, a selective regrouping of resources. [passage omitted]

In spite of the basically positive effect of these measures, however, we have been unsuccessful in starting the necessary change in this year's economic development. The resources created in the entire year will be smaller than planned while population consumption and enterprise investments will exceed the planned figure. [passage omitted]

The most important economic management task for the coming months is to try to approach as closely as possible the goals of the plan and to make sure that the measures taken in this respect are efficient. It is also important for us to prepare well and lay the foundations of the people's economic plan for 1987, to supply the economic organizations with adequate information and thus increase the safety of economic activity and its predictability, and by all these things to facilitate the steady transition to the next year. We must assert the selectively encouraging and simultaneously tightening measures more consistently in the remaining months of the year, all the more so because this path of economic management is of vital importance for the future of the Hungarian economy. [passage omitted]

The economic units must manage even more economically than hitherto in order to bring about a development of imports that better fulfills the requirements of economic development and balance. The fact that we have recently devalued the forint compared to the convertible currencies can also successfully contribute to the implementation of these goals. An important task in the remaining months of the year continues to be the activity of discovery of new possibiities of economic cooperation with the CEMA countries, particularly as regards the balanced and advantageously developed exchange of goods. [passage omitted]

In the coming months we must implement with determination the government measures aimed at safeguarding the work time and improving work discipline. It is necessary to progress this year toward creating social and workplace conditions that can genuinely contribute to the improvement of manpower management and the use of the available work time as well as of work discipline. It is particularly important to discover which are the sectors and economic units that have large manpower reserves and where it is possible to eliminate inefficient partial activities and where it is possible to regroup manpower and reduce unnecessary staff. This information can be ascertained by looking at decreasing productivity or a halt in activity. [passage omitted]

In the 9 months that have passed in the current year, the enterprises' financial situation and the population's standard of living have not developed in harmony with the actual economic performance. Therefore, in the remaining period, we must try particularly hard to make sure that there is an increase in greater income-producing activity based on performance in enterprise management in accordance with the possibilities. [passage omitted]

An important ask in the remaining months of the year is to make the budget deficit as small as possible. This demands a consistency in the announced and adopted rational savings in budget expenses. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC RESULTS ANNOUNCED FOR JANUARY-AUGUST

AU091233 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Oct 86 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Economic Index -- January - August 1986"]

[Text] Economic indexes -- January-August 1986 (As a percentage of figures for the same period last year)

State and cooperative industrial enterprises (including small companies, small cooperatives)

Volume of gross production value	101.5
Industry total	103.8
Within This: Metallurgy	105.1
Chemical industry	99.1
Building materials sector	103.5
Light industry	99.7
Food industry	100.3
Industry, excluding food industry	101.7
Number of employees	99.3
Gross product per employee	102.2
Average monthly wages per employee	107.5
Construction sector of building industry (including small companies, small cooperatives)	
Production of building industry	101.3
Number of employees	96.5
Average monthly wages of employees	109.2
Foreign trade turnover (at current prices)	
Import	111.8
Export	104.7
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	108.1
Within this: food, beverages, and tobacco	106.7
articles of apparel	106.3
miscellaneous manufactures	109.9
Procurement	94.4
Within this: plant products	92.7
live animals	94.3
animal products	98.7
Performance of transport enterprises goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage (kilometers)	101.4
Long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.7
Population's revenue from central sources	109.0
Consumer price index	105.1
Including: The 1986 price changes	101.9

The production of state and cooperative industrial enterprises increased by 1.5 percent; excluding the food sector, the increase was 1.7 percent. Production in engineering increased by 5.1 percent, while that of metallurgy and the building sectors increased by more than 3 percent. Production in the mining, light industrial, and food industrial sectors approached or reached the previous year's level. The chemical industry's output decreased somewhat. Domestic industrial sales went up by 1.8 percent and exports by 0.9 percent. The exports of manufactures increased both in ruble and in non-ruble trades. This year, however, less food was sold, especially in the non-ruble trade, than in the period between January-August last year. The number of employees dropped by 10,300 persons, 0.7 percent, as against last year. Output per employee increased by 2.2 percent and the output hour by 3.3 percent.

The 8-month production of the construction sector of the building industry increased by 1.3 percent. Within this, the output of above- and underground constructions remained similar to last year's level, while the output of skilled building works and of scaffolding increased by 10 percent. The number of employees decreased by 9,600 persons, 3.5 percent, as against last year. Output per employee exceeded last year's low level by 5.0 percent.

As against the period between January and August last year, agricultural sales dropped by 5.6 percent. The procurement of plant products, due to fewer purchases of cereals, fruit, and wine, dropped by more than 7 percent. Producers sold 25 percent more vegetables this year than in the previous one. In August a further decrease was registered in the procurement of live animals. Over the 8 months, the purchase of slaughter cattle dropped by 5 percent and of slaughter pigs by 10 percent. The procurement of sheep was also below last year's level. Parallel to this, the purchase of poultry increased by more than 10 percent. The effect of fewer goods was above all registered in exports, while there were more meat products available for domestic consumption.

Retail trade turnover increased by 8.1 percent at current prices by 3.5 percent at comparable prices, and this was mainly due to an increase in the store sales of food and the increased purchase of miscellaneous manufactures. The volume of clothing sales and of catering dropped. Retail trade prices were 4.4 percent above those of last year. The store prices of seasonal goods went up by 5 percent, while on markets the prices remained the same as last year. The market prices of vegetables were lower, while that of potatoes, fruits, and eggs were higher than last year.

The investments of socialist bodies went up by 1.5 percent, and this was mainly due to the 7.6 percent increase in investments by enterprises and the 2.2 percent increase by councils. The disbursements for central investments were less than in the previous year.

LAZAR, OTHERS ATTEND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ASSEMBLY

LD182017 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI) -- The 14th delegates' Assembly of the Federation of Hungarian Technical and Scientific Associations (MTESZ) was held in Budapest on Saturday with 500 delegates representing 170,000 engineers, agriculturalists, scientists and economists. The assembly was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, members of the HSWP political Committee, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the assembly were several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government, and senior representatives of social and mass organizations.

Contributors to the debate over the report of the MTESZ national board and over the oral comments of General Secretary Janos Toth included Lenard Pal, who stated: The well-known constructive and critical activity and initiating attitude of the federation aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress have gained wide-ranging appreciation. Lenard Pal recalled that the 13th HSWP congress termed it as an important condition of social and economic development to raise the efficiency and improve the political, social and economic conditions of technical developments and research.

Lenard Pal emphasized that technical development which had become a decisive factor in the invigoration of economy and the raising of its efficiency, should mainly take place in the company sphere. An economic environment promoting the establishment of long-term interest is indispensable for the acceleration of technical development at companies. The elaboration of measures aimed at the creation of such an environment has started, Lenard Pal said. At the same time the present state of economy makes it impossible to accelerate technical development at the same pace in all fields. Consequently, it is of decisive importance to promote, with appropriate selection, the technical development of economic organizations which are efficient and competitive in the long run.

Lenard Pal urged to enhance the readiness and ability of society and economy to absorb new technical achievements, and called for strengthening the interest of economic organizations in and the motivation of individuals for continuous innovation, which requires appropriate interest relations, a better system of education and further training, and highly qualified managers with entrepreneurial spirit.

Lenard Pal emphasized the role of companies in the financial and moral appreciation of techncial experts. The financial appreciation of technical experts outside the company sphere is on the agenda of the competent governmental organizations, which are expected to pass favourable decisions.

Lenard Pal stressed that MTESZ, disseminating professional information and organizing further training courses and other events, should help the implementation of tasks in technical development as stipulated in the 7th five-year Plan, with special regard to electronics, automatization, machine engineering technology and biotechnology. The federation should hold it a task to explore, mediate and represent the interest of its members.

Istvan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, spoke of the close cooperation between MTESZ and the academy, which had also contributed to Budapest getting known all over the world as a city of scientific congresses. These events are of great importance for Hungarian technical experts, too, as they can get acquainted with the latest scientific and technical achievements.

Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi stressed that in the future it should mainly be examined which branches are the most close to the world standard. This is the way of finding the fields in which Hungarian industry is capable of world-standard performance. Laszlo Kapolyi stressed that industry should more flexibly adapt itself to consumer demands which is indispensable for being competitive in Hungary as well as on the socialist and capitalist markets.

The debate was summed up by Janos Toth. Then the delegates' assembly approved resolution in the tasks of the coming five years which stated that MTESZ should play a greater part in the shaping of the policies of science and technical development. The assembly ended with elections. Jeno Fock has been reelected president and Janos Toth general secretary of MTESZ.

BRIEFS

BENYI RECEIVES SWEDISH OFFICIAL -- Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Benyi held talks in Budapest between 7 and 9 October with Mats Bergqvist, deputy political director general of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, on current issues of European security and cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 86 p 21 AU]

BALLAI VISITS UNITED STATES -- Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, who participated as an observer in the 12th plenary session of the Hungarian-U.S. Trade Council held in Los Angeles, held talks on 10 October with Michael Mussava, member of the Council of Economic Advisers of the U.S. President. Also present at the talks was Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungary's ambassador in Washington. Laszlo Ballai and Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, paid a visit to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington. They held talks with Richard Lesher, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Oct 86 p 1 AU]

PRC MINISTER OF JUSTICE SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD210851 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2115 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the PRC Ministry of Justice has been staying in Poland. An agreement has been signed in the Ministry of Justice on cooperation between ministries of justice of Poland and China. The documents were signed by Ministers Lech Domeradzki and Zou Yu. The agreement provides for a further exchange of experiences and consultative visits by Chinese lawyers to Poland and by Polish lawyers to China. As Ministers Lech Domeradzki and Zou Yu emphasized, the signing of the documents was the first product of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Beijing and his talks with the Chinese leader.

VICE PREMIER GWIAZDA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD202004 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 20: Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, chairman of the Government Committee for Economic Relations With Abroad, has spoken to PAP about Polish-Soviet relations. Excerpts:

"The Soviet Union has been Poland's biggest economic partner for several decades,. but this does not mean that we have already achieved everything in economic relations with the USSR. This very often recurred in recent talks between Polish and Soviet premiers as Poland and the Soviet Union tend to have bigger and bigger profits from bilateral cooperation and create conditions necessary for this.

"I think that reports from the past dozen or so months concerning fresh decisions of Polish-Soviet economic relations confirm a thesis that at present we are passing from the stage of programming lines and principles of cooperation to the stage of concrete ventures and their implementation. The long-term programme of economic and scientific-technological cooperaton between Poland and the USSR till the year 2000, adopted two years ago, comprises 219 themes out of which 160 have already assumed the form of bilateral contracts and agreements. The documents signed here on Oct. 15 by Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov provide another example of this.

"Joint scientific-technological teams have been carrying on work on a model of modern delivery van. It is estimated that these common efforts will make it possible to decrease outlays for the start of its production by 30 percent. Another such example of is a colour TV set constructed according to the latest achievements of electronics."

"The long-term programme of scientific and technological progress covers 85 research problems. Cooperation has been started by 93 Polish and 180 Soviet institutes and organizations. 33 Agreements out of 44 envisaged ones have been signed.

"The number of cooperating industrial plants has been growing very fast. Now, there are some 150 such plants in Poland and the USSR, respectively. [sentence as received]

"Preparations for setting up first joint Polish-Soviet enterprises are underway. Three of them will make use of the existing production bases of the Pallena-Miraculum factory in Krakow, the Warsaw-based Avia works manufacturing helicoidal-rolling gears and the Ostrzeszow factory of electromagnetic clutches. Another two enterprises will be constructed anew -- one of them processing 300 thousand tonnes [as received] of potatoes a year and a textile factory to produce 10 thousand tonnes of thread a year.

"A protocol on the Soviet participation in the modernization of Polish repair shipyards has been signed. A Soviet credit for purchasing machines and equipment will reach 180 million rubles and 20 million dollars."

"During Premier Ryzhkov's visit a document was signed specifying the principles of participation of the Soviet Union in finishing the construction of the Zory-based Krywald-Erg works to produce veneer for the furniture industry. It was decided the the Soviet Union would provide the Zory factory with machines and materials worth 6.6 million rubles and 3 million dollars in the years 1987-88. The factory is to repay this credit in seven years, supplying 4 thousand tonnes of veneer a year to furniture factories in the Soviet Union. We will undertake 11 similar ventures together with the USSR in this quinquennium. On the other hand, gas pipelines built by Polish enterprises provide an example of Polish investments in the Soviet Union.

"We agree with our Soviet partners that to perfect the existing and to introduce new forms of economic cooperation is a necessary condition for expanding the exchange of goods, services and high-tech and for increasing its efficiency.

"In accordance with the settlements adopted during the coordination of plans between the CMEA member states, the trade exchange between Poland and the USSR will amount to some 74 billion rubles in the years 1986-90. The figures of the turnover planned for particular years are growing in such a way that we expect to come back to the second position towards the end of this quinquennium. It is worth mentioning that the annual increases in trade exchange between Poland and the USSR are big already now, and, in the first half of this year, this exchange increased by over 450 million rubles.

PAPERS COMMENT ON GORBACHEV TV ADDRESS

LD151320 Warsaw PAP in English 1049 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15: All Warsaw papers today comment on yesterday's TV address by Mikhail Gorbachev and continue to reflect upon the Reykjavik meeting. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"If one were to confront the great work which was conducted in the Soviet Union during preparations for the meeting, that Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about, the solid logic of the complex of proposals prepared as a result of this work, the dramatism of the hours-long talks and the night discussions of experts, the flexibility of the Soviet approach with the U.S. President's actual unpreparedness to hold serious talks, the stubbornness and lack of realism to name but a few American mistakes - one gets a convincing picture of the efforts of both political systems, of their supreme goals.

"Mikhail Gorbachev's address contained a principled evaluation of the American stand and a regret that a historic turning point in international relations has not occurred and the opportunity which was so close once again is far away.

"The Soviet proposals still lie on the table. The door has not been closed. There is no other way out in the era of nuclear missiles then dialogue and searching for practical possibilities of peaceful co-existence and the policy of socialism can only be a policy of peace and disarmament."

RZECZPOSPOLITA presented a similar opinion, writing that it would not be an oversimplification to state that Reykjavik, with all the openness and clarity, brought to light the differences between the two systems. Elaborating, the paper said:

"The fact that Gorbachev represents the biggest socialist state in the world creates the premises for (this state) to formulate revolutionary steps for solving the most important issues of modern times and allows for an innovative approach to shaping international relations, to seeking out new solutions in the interest of his country and all of mankind.

"The American side has been bogged down in an atmosphere of inability to pull free from the influence of business and a short-term perspective of profits derived by the industrial-military complex of the U.S. without taking into account the expectations of its citizens who, as all people in the world, would like to live above all.

"Reykjavik has caused that the world public opinion could once again make sure as to the real intentions of the meeting's participants."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI had this to say: "The analysis of the Soviet proposals presented to the United States in Reykjavik relects understanding of the interests of the negotiating partner. These are compromise proposals developed in a brilliantly flexible process of negotiation. Although they have not been adopted, their value remains intact.

"Even in its approach to the SDI -- the issue which prevented the Reykjavik meeting from ending in full success -- the Soviet partner showed a far-going understanding and readiness for consent. It was actually the U.S. Government itself that complicated its way out of the SDI problem.

"Mikhail Gorbachev has noted that there is no need to despair and the Soviet Union does not slam the door to further negotiations for he is fully convinced that there is no other way. And this is where the world's progressive opinion perceives a chance to continue dialogue which is the only constructive means of policy-making in the nuclear era."

DELEGATION ATTENDS PEACE CONGRESS IN COPENHAGEN

LD162327 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 86

[By PAP Correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 15 -- Polish delegation headed by Professor Jerzy Szczerban is taking part in the world congress marking the International Year of Peace, which opened here today. The Polish delegation represents trade unions, youth and women organizations, Christian movements, Catholic Church, political parties, scientific and artistic milieus.

In the inaugural part of the congress, the floor was taken by Secretary General of the World Federation of Friends of the United Nations Marek Hagmajer of Poland.

In the afternoon, seven "peace workshops" started their work. Professor Hieronim Kubiak, head of the Polish Peace Committee co-presides the debates of the groups discussing the issues of living in peace.

PAP Cites Speakers

LD181026 Warsaw PAP in English 0653 GMT 18 Oct

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 18: The debates of the World Peace Congress here centered on Friday on the discussion on the chief threats to the world peace and methods of averting them. It was stressed that increased activity of peace movements was at present particularly important in connection with the danger of development of nuclear arsenals and creation of new nuclear weapons in effect of the American SDI programme. This programme has frustrated, at least for some time, the chances of attaining for the first time essential progress in nuclear disarmament in keeping with the Soviet proposals presented at Reykjavik.

During a debate of the forum dealing with methods of preventing militarization of outer space, Father Zdzislaw Pawlik of the Polish Ecumenical Council appealed to world religions to make their followers aware of the danger of annihilation, through introducing these issues into the catechization and liturgy.

Another Polish participant in that forum, Wielsaw Goranicki, pointed to the dangers posed by the American idea of star wars also in the time of peace. Even the countries which do not intend to create satellite defence systems would certainly be compelled to introduce new costly electronic systems constituting future elements of the battle fields. Research and production in this area will consume huge means. This development serves the interests of the armaments concerns which have an even greater influence on the American policy, he stressed.

On Friday, the Polish delegation met with the American delegation, at the latter's inititative. The American side listened with interest to the Polish representatives' account of the situation in Poland, and especially in the Polish trade union movement.

During a meeting with the Portuguese delegation the Polish delegates conveyed a gift in the form of objects of fold art for the peace house constructed in Lisbon.

Poles also had meetings with the delegations of France, Japan, Britian, Austria and New Zealand.

Congress Ends

LD201007 Warsaw PAP in English 0635 GMT 20 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct. 19: The five-day World Congress of Peace, attended by about 3 thousand people from 136 countries representing over 1,000 national and 60 international peace and social organizations ended its debates here today.

The congress was conceived as a forum for exchanging views and experiences without binding resolutions. The initiative of the copenhagen appeal which was forwarded by delegates of states from the so-called Delhi group was an expression of the spontaneous need to express opposition towards the threat which looms over the world.

The appeal, addressed to the participants of the Copenhagen congress, was signed by almost all the delegates and in this way became an unofficial document of the congress. The appeal can be signed by anyone wishing to.

A 32-strong Polish delegation actively took part in the congress. It comprised trade unionists, youth, women, members of socio-political organizations, catholic priests and clergymen of other denominations, scientists and artists.

"The mass movement of various people, organizations and social forces diversified as regards political outlooks was undoubtedly a merit of this congress. This is a new phenomenon, important especially following the Reykjavik meeting, stemming from the common need to unite efforts in the struggle for the supreme goal which in the current conditions is assuring a peaceful future for the world," the head of the Polish delegation, Prof. Jerzy Szczerban told PAP.

PARTY DAILY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF REYKJAVIK

AU171326 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Commentary by Jerzy Majka, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU: "A Test of Good Will and Bad Intentions"]

[Text] Not quite a year ago the eyes of the entire world were zeroed on Geneva, and for the past few days the interest of international public opinion was focused on Reykjavik. The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting raised the hope that progress might be achieved in the Soviet-American dialogue on disarmament.

It was expected that the world would make at least one step toward halting the arms race, preventing it from invading space, getting rid of the nuclear arsenal, and reducing the danger of nuclear war, which would annihilate mankind.

In line with Shakespeare's "To Be or Not to Be" this is the most important issue for mankind, and we Poles are perfectly aware of it.

The Reykjavik talks took many hours. The leaders of the two great powers met four times, their foreign ministers continued to talk, and teams of experts engaged in discussions. The summit meeting in Reykjavik was an opportunity to overcome the difficulties that have frustrated all progress expected from the Geneva summit.

Reykjavik could have become a turning point in disarmament negotiations, but now we know that this was not to be, which means that searching for roads to a safer world and conducting the Soviet-American dialogue will be as complicated and difficult as ever before.

It was the USSR that proposed the Reykjavik meeting, which was to precede and prepare the meeting planned for Washington.

There is no doubt that the Reykjavik meeting did take place because of Soviet peace policy, because of Mikhail Gorbachev's authority and great personal commitment to this policy, and because of the persevering efforts of Soviet diplomacy.

The USSR's militancy in submitting firm proposals, response to the American position, readiness to conduct dialogue at all levels on all subjects, consistency in treating disarmament as the constitutional goal of socialism -- all this demonstrated to world public opinion the nature of the confrontation course followed by the United States and the absence of a similar constructive stance on its part.

That is why some U.S. allies began to articulate their growing discontent on account of such a dangerous policy. Segments of U.S. public opinion also began to change their moods. Prior to the 4 November elections to Congress, the Democrats continued to level sharp criticism at Reagan's intransigence, which made impossible any progress in disarmament talks. The White House had to reckon with these facts, but it took as many as 25 hours of Shervardnadze-Shultz talks before the summit could be arranged.

This is because the difficulties in reaching an understanding are rooted in the different approach of the two powers not only toward their own security and that of their allies, but also toward the task of building a lasting universal peace. The USSR has supplied many proofs that it sticks to the Geneva decisions and that it feels itself responsible for the fate of peace.

The Soviet nuclear testing ranges have been inactive for the past 14 months, and four times the USSR unilaterally prolonged its decision not make any nuclear weapon tests, although the United States still continues such tests.

On 15 January of this year Mikhail Gorbachev presented a program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of this century. On 25 February it was proposed to establish a worldwide security system, which would also affect economic relations.

On 26 March the USSR proposed that the Soviet and U.S. fleets should be withdrawn from the Mediterranean at the same time and on 18 April it presented a program for reducing conventional weapons throughout Europe -- from the Atlantic through to the Ural. On 14 June the Soviet Government proposed to convene a U.N. conference or session on space and to set up a world organization for international cooperation in space. In a word, it proposed a "star peace" instead of a "star wars."

On 28 July Mikhail Gorbachev proposed to organize a conference of the Asian and Pacific countries on security, confidence-building measures, and the nonuse of force. These are only some of the most important Soviet peace initiatives of the most recent period.

In its proposals and during disarmament talks the USSR very often declared its readiness to take into account the U.S. views on some problems under discussion. For example, at first it made progress in disarmament talks conditional on giving up the SDI program and then it proposed that this program should be delayed for 10 years while the two sides would pledge not to renounce for 10 years the 1972 accord on urbing antiballistic missile systems.

In 1982 the USSR proposed to reduce the number of its missiles to 150 if the United States would give up deploying new medium-range mssiles in Western Europe. Responding to the U.S. position, last November the USSR proposed that the United States should leave in Western Europe 120 cruise missiles and withdraw Pershing II missiles in exchange for the Soviet readiness to reduce the missiles zeroed at Western Europe to equal the number of the warheads installed in the U.S., British, and French missiles. The USSR agreed to any kind of control checks, realizing that the United States regards issues of control as most important and as virtually an initial condition for accord.

All this shows that the USSR is consistent and persevering in seeking to halt the arms race and to curb the amounts of weapons amassed in the arsenals of the two sides and the production of new weapons. The USSR also seeks to assure equal security for both sides, renounces the use of military force as an instrument of international policy, and openly proclaims that nuclear war waged by the present means of destruction can end only in the annihilation of mankind.

The United States continues to disregard the dangerous possiblity that the arms race may evade control and result in a world catastrophe. It regards military force as an instrument of realizing its big-power foreign policy. That is why it tries to achieve military superiority over the USSR and to refuse to acknowledge that such expectations will never be fulfilled.

The United States wants to use military force in order to blackmail the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive streams and for this reason it seeks to maintain its capacity for the first nuclear strike. That is why, participating in negotiations, it takes pains to primarily ensure that adopted decisions do not prevent it from developing, testing, producing new weapons and supplying them to the army. It is ready to agree to controlling the arms race in certain sectors rather than to really halting this race and achieving disarmament.

This has been proved by the U.S. stand on the Soviet disarmament initiatives and on the Soviet proposals to approximate the positions of the two sides. Even in the case of such an obvious fact as the halting of the nuclear tests attempts have been made to label it as a "propaganda measure." New obstacles and difficulties to accord continue to be created. Previous U.S. positions, including that on various aspects of armament control, continue to be conveniently "forgotten." U.S. scientists are already employed at a control post near the Soviet nuclear testing range, but the Soviet scientists have still not received U.S. entry visas. This kind of conduct was confirmed by President Reagan's stand during Reykjavik talks.

Mikhail Gorbachev presented far-reaching proposals to approximate positions by taking into account U.S. postulates. He proposed that IMBs should be reduced by at least 50 percent and that in the case of the ban on nuclear tests work should be started to draw up an accord on a complete nuclear test ban. Before such a ban would be accepted and signed, he agreed to the U.S. proposal that, in reference to the accords of the seventies, the so-called thresholds of the maximum numbers and power of test blasts should be established.

As for the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe, he accepted the solution that is Reagan's "favorite child," that is, the so-called zero option, which denotes the liquidation of all U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe, without eliminating British and French missiles.

At this point it turned out that the U.S. side was unable to accept its own proposal. In the end an accord emerged to the effect that Soviet and U.S. missiles in Europe should be eliminated, except that the United States and the USSR would keep 100 medium-range missiles each on their territories and that British and French missiles would remain in Europe as before.

In this situation progress in disarmament negotiations seemed to be within the sides' grasp. However, the stand of the U.S. President and his advisors on the "star wars" proved to be an obstacle.

On this issue, too, Mikhail Gorbachev went as far as was possible in line with his sense of responsibility for peace, for a true and not sham process of disarmament, and for the security of the USSR and its allies. He declared himself ready to accept laboratory work on space weapons for 10 years and to observe the stipulation that the two sides should respect for the same period of time the accord on curbing the expansion of the antiballistic missile systems. The U.S. side asked for agreement to space weapon tests, a demand that was tantamount to extending the arms race to space. In this situation accord on other issues under discussion proved to e out of the question.

The American position on the arms race in space reveals to what extent the U.S. administration and the President himself are dependent on the military-industrial complex. During the Geneva summit THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that the defense industry was concerned about arms control plans because "it fears that the talks between the two superpowers may result in the loss of advantageous contracts. The proposed 50 percent reduction in nuclear weapons being discussed in Geneva is described as 'disastrous' by the defense industry community." THE WASHINGTON POST elaborates on this opinion: "The essence of 'star wars' is the prospect of a fairy-tale enrichment of the military-industrial complex." According to American estimates, $60 billion will be required for SDI research work alone.

"Star wars" is an element of U.S. strategy intended to lay the groundwork for unleashing a nuclear war. "Star wars" gives dangerous, concrete expression to the dreams of American "hawks," who wish to acquire the capacity to launch a nuclear attack with impunity. Although such plans are idle daydreams, the practical consequences are an acceleration of the arms race for many years hence and a several-fold increase in the possibility that the arms race will slip out of control and result in a catastrophe for our planet. Thus, the extension of the arms race to space means an end to real disarmament. The differences of opinion that emerged over this issue in Reykjavik did not, therefore, concern a minor matter but the very essence of the issue.

These differences concerned the future of the world and not the Soviet Union's own interests. The arms race places a burden on all states and peoples, including the United States. From the time that Reagan took up residence in the White House to the end of the fiscal year 1984-85, expenditure on regional development; education; public health; environmental protection; the needs of working people (including assistance for the unemployed); and support for social and cultural institutions declined from $428.5 billion to $273.3 billion, that is, by $154.8 billion. At the same time, expenditure on defense -- excluding the provision of military assistance outside the United States and research work (for example, work on space weapons) -- increased from $159 billion to more than $260 billion, that is, by more than $101 billion. Thus, the cost of the rise in defense expenditure was covered by a reduction in social benefits and expenditure on social needs and that with a hefty surplus left over.

It is worth mentioning that this entails a drastic curtailment of human and civic rights: the right to obtain an education, the right to a healthy environment and its protection, and the right to rest and culture. This is being done with the aim of depriving man of the most important of all his rights -- the right to live in peace.

Public opinion all over the world is becoming more and more universal in its opposition to the arms race. Words condemning militarism and calls for reflection are issuing from the mouths of politicians, outstanding representatives of various social groups, and millions of people who are concerned about the world's and their children's future.

The Soviet Union's resolute struggle to reverse this dangerous course of events has won the respect of many people all over the world, people who far from sympathtize with the nature of our system. This respect has been increased by Mikhail Gorbachev's participation in Reykjavik in an attempt to reach agreement and achieve a reversal. His actions have resulted in increased support for the USSR's peace policy.

Unfortunately, there has been no reversal. But the world is the richer by yet another difficult experience and the certain knowledge that the door to further dialogue has not been closed. Speaking at a press conference in Iceland's capital, Mikhail Gorbachev said: "I think that both we and the President should reflect on the situation that has, in the final analysis, emerged from our meeting here and that we should once again sit down at the table to try to bridge the distance separating us." He added: "I believe that dialogue is all the more important now, irrespective of how difficult it will be." These words convey the seriousness of the situation but also hope for the future.

DAILY PRAISES SHULTZ' STAND ON SUMMIT

AU201253 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18-19 Oct 86 p 9

[Marian Podkowinski Washington dispatch: "Shultz' Key Role"]

[Text] Political observers in Washington continue to draw attention to a new role Secretary of State George Shultz has been playing, especially since his return from Reykjavik.

Following the presidential elections, Reagan and particularly his aides, were not especially enchanted with Shultz' activities, and it was pointed out that his involvement in diplomacy was rather accidental. His appointment as head of U.S. diplomacy after Alexander Haig's surprising political demise was also questioned. The super-hawks regarded Shultz as virtually a "liberal" and took the same view of the entire State department. Shultz' adveraries included primarily the Pentagon group headed by Weinberger as well as Senator Jesse Helms, who always questioned the eligibility of candidates for U.S. ambassadorial posts.

The issue of armaments and talks with the USSR was the main subject of misunderstanding between Shultz and the super-hawks. Reagan remained for a long time under the influence of the master arms builders from the Pentagon and their representatives among the Robert McFarlane, who headed the National Security Council.

However, as early as the Geneva summit last year, Shultz' group, which includes first of all Ambassador Paul Nitze, seemed to have strengthened its influence, Weinberger's role continued to diminish, and Shultz' relations with the President became obviously closer. McFarlane's resignation, the difficulties created by Congress for the president's policy of gigantic armaments expenditure, and the growing opposition of Democratic senators seemed to have made it easier for Shultz to step onto the stage. As the press continues to stress, since the Geneva summit Shultz has become a member of that group of presidential advisers that sought to continue the policy initiated by the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Also, despite increasing difficulties and despite the aggravation of the situation by the super-hawks, Shultz made the Reykjavik meeting possible by removing various obstacles, which had continued to accumulate.

Stressing Shultz' influence in the White House and even designating him as the president's chief adviser at present, THE WASHINGTON POST has suggested that Shultz is the individual who was most painfully affected by the breakdown of the Reykjavik talks and that he is doing all he can to keep the Geneva spirit alive in Washington. At present, Shultz is one of the people trying to salvage whatever can be salvaged from the Reykjavik decisions, especially those on reducing medium-range missiles, which is a most vital issue for Europe. He is now seeking a way out of the situation, and there is still no indication that Reagan has lost confidence in him. Shultz is the president's closest aide, and that is why the eyes of all those people in Wahington who are committed to the issue of a new summit with the USSR continue to be directed toward him. Shultz, Admiral Poindexter, and Ambassador Paul Nitze were among the President's closest aides during the Reykjavik talks with Gorbachev. Those who believe that the present stalemate in the talks with the USSR will be interrupted place their faith in that group.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION 20 OCT

LD202338 Warsaw PAP in English 2228 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 20 -- The government Presidium today acquainted itself with the conclusions which the state administration draws from the Far East party and state visit of the Polish delegation headed by First Secretary of the PUWP CC, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, the official visit of friendship to Poland of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ryzhkov and the official visit of Friendship of chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Zbigniew Messner to the GDR.

Evaluating the course and results of the visit of Nikolay Ryzhkov to Poland the government Presidium stressed that it was a significant event in the development of Polish-Soviet friendship. Strengthening and expanding the already existing comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union lies in the most vital interest of both fraternal parties, states and nations.

During a meeting held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov the sides evaluated the current state of Polish-Soviet relations and their prospects. They pointed with satisfaction to a dynamic development of relations in all fields. In the recent period the cooperation was enriched with new forms. There have been a further concretization of agreements stemming from the "long-term programme of developing economic and scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union till the year 2000."

During the talks the sides also discussed key international issues. Concern was expressed over the tense situation in the world, created by forces speaking out in favour of a policy of confrontation and the arms race. The Polish side has expressed full support for the stand of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting in Reykjavik. The adoption by the United States of the packet of important disarmament proposals presented by the Soviet Union would create lasting foundations of peace and trust between states and would constitute a turning point in the search for roads leading to world security. This is a supreme issue for mankind.

The presidium of the Council of Ministers approved the decisions and agreements adopted during the visit and obliged ministers and heads of central offices to put them to life. The government Presidium also deemed as fruitful the results of the visit of PUWP CC Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner to the GDR. Issues of economic cooperation ranked high in the talks. Of special importance are the decisions reached during the visit concerning the realization of the "long-term programme of developing cooperation between Poland and the GDR in the field of science, technology and production till the year 2000".

An exchange of views on significant international issues was also conducted during the visit, especially on issues of safeguarding peace and security and of counteracting, within the framework of the joint strategy of socialist states, the attempts to push through a policy of armaments and confrontation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism and the efforts of revisionist forces to question the existing territorial and political realities in Europe.

The government Presidium approved the results of the visit and obliged relevant state bodies and institutions to consistently realize the agreements adopted during its course. The government Presidium acquainted itself with PUWP CC Political Bureau's assessment of the course and results of the visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to Mongolia, the DPRK and China. The presidium drew appropriate conclusions, obliging specific ministries to fully put to life the agreements reached during the visit.

3 SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR SABOTAGE ACTS

LD201013 Warsaw PAP in English 0620 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 19: -- The court of the Pomeranian military district sentenced three people for prison terms ranging from 12 to 3 years for acts of sabotage perpetrated in 1982.

The court found them guilty of derailing a passenger train plying the Zgierz-Lowiz route and two cargo trains. These acts of sabotage caused injuries to many people and serious material losses.

The defendants, Wieslaw Radosz, 30, the owner of a carpentry workshop, and two Wypychowski brothers, Ryszard, 24, a house painter, and Janusz, 30, the owner of a 15-hectare farm, were linked with the milieu of former solidarity.

They were sentenced to 12, 8 and 3 years in prison, respectively.

MESSNER VISITS WARSAW TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER

LD180715 Warsaw PAP in English 1854 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw Oct 17: On the eve of the Day of Communication System workers, Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner called today on employees of the main office of telecommunications in Warsaw. The office plays a key role in home and foreign communications system.

Next, Zbigniew Messner acquainted himself with works at the trunk and international exchange which is being furnished with up to date electronic equipment. At the moment, there are 1021 direct trunk connections and 46 international and 10 border connections. This number will increase this year by additional 32 direct trunk connections and by a new international connection with Norway.

LEADERSHIP FIGURES ATTEND ACCOUNTABILITY MEETINGS

LD190053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The improved fulfillment by the voivodship economy of its obligations to be national economy and also the improvement of the conditions of life of working people and their families were written down in the resolution of the PZPR voivodship accountability conference in Katowice, in which Wojciech Jaruzelski and Manfred Gorywoda participated.

The transfer toward the 10th PZPR Congress Program, states the resolution of the Conference in Krakow, can be fulfilled only through the universal individualization of tasks serving the acceleration of the construction of the socialism existing in Poland. Zbigniew Messner and Alfred Miodowicz participated in the conference.

The delegates to the conference in Gdansk acknowledged that influencing the further harmonious development of the voivodship will be an especially important task. Jan Glowczyk and Wladyslaw Gwiazda took part in the deliberations.

In the resolution of the conference in Lomza it was stated that the duty of the party in the new term will be to influence the development of the economy, the effective solution of social problems, and also the development and strengthening of socialist democracy. Zbigniew Michalek took part. Similar tasks were listed in the resolution of the conference in Ostroleka, in which Jozef Czyrek and Zbigniew Gertych took part.

The resolution of the conference in Siedlce speaks of the strengthening of the role of the party organization and the rural economy. In the resolution of the Walbrzych conference, in which Marian Wozniak took part, the necessity for special care in matters concerning the health of the inhabitants and the state of the natural environment in that region is indicated.

BRIEFS

NEW NETHERLANDS ENVOY -- Warsaw, Oct. 17: Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Poland Maxime van Hanswijck de Jonge, who presented his credentials. After the ceremony, the Dutch ambassador was received by the vice president at a private audience. In connection with the beginning of his diplomatic mission in Poland, the ambassador laid a wreath today at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]

NEW KUWAITI ENVOY -- Warsaw, Oct. 17: Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today Ambassador of the State of Kuwait to Poland 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj, who presented his credentials. After the ceremony, the ambassador of Kuwait was received by the vice president at a private audience. In connection with the beginning of his diplomatic mission in Poland, the ambassador of Kuwait laid a wreath today at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]

ENVOYS TO ZAIRE, JORDAN -- [no dateline as received] Bogdan Wasilewski has been appointed ambassador to Zaire and Ludwik Janczyszyn to Jordan, concurrent with his post as ambassador to Syria. [Summary] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 86 LD]

REPORT ASSESSES USSR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU161945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Romanian-Soviet Talks Occasioned by the Visit of E.A. Shevardnadze, Member of the CC of the CPSU Political Bureau, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 16/10/1986 -- Upon the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, foreign minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, paid an official visit of friendship to Romania over October 15-16, 1986.

The general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received E.A. Shevardnadze.

The foriegn ministers held talks, when satisfaction was expressed at the steadily upward course taken by the ties between Romania and the Soviet Union in all fields, based on the provisions of the Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Treaty of July 7, 1970, on the understandings convenanted at top level.

The decisive importance was highlighted of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, more particularly, of the May 1986 Moscow talks, for the continued strengthening of the friendship and manysided collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR.

The resolve was reiterated to work for the deepening of the fruitful Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural realms, in the other fields of activity, for the benefit and in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration, set on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality of rights, mutual respect and comradely assistance.

Highlighting the ascending course of bilateral economic ties, the two ministers pointed out that the fulfilment of the long-term programme for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR until the year 2000, signed at top level in May 1986, gave a strong impetus to the growth of goods exchanges, cooperation in production and production specialization, collaboration in the building of major projects in the two countries, with a view to meeting to an every greater extent the demands of their national economies for raw materials and fuels, machines and equipment, consumer goods. The ministers jointly stressed the necessity of stepping up efforts to implement the programme, as well as the decisions adopted at the CMEA countries' summit economic meeting in June 1984, and complex programme for CMEA countries' technical-scientific progress until the year 2000.

The joint wish was expressed to expand cultural and scientific ties, exchanges in the realm of the mass media, sports and tourism, to step up collaboration on the line of friendship associations, trade union, youth, women's and other public organizations.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions, the two sides expressed deep concern over the grave world situation, the mounting war threat, as a result of the imperialist policy. They underscored that the cardinal issues of our time were the defence of peace, the undelayed cessation of the arms race, and a passage to concrete disarmament measures, to nuclear disarmament measures first of all, and a halt to nuclear tests.

[Text] Emphasizing the importance of the program of reduction of conventional armed forces and weapons in Europe on conditions of reducing the states' military expenditures, the parties exchanged information on the efforts made by the two countries for the realization of this joint initiative of the Warsaw Treaty participant states. They assess in the positive the firm actions of Romania, the USSR and other countries on this matter.

Paying special attention to the Reykjavik meeting betwen M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, the minister emphasized the importance of the proposals of great scope and wide perspective presented by the Soviet Union on the occasion, whose implementation would allow for the achievement soon of a radical change for the better in international relations, for the making of progress in all directions of the struggle for disarmament, the removal of the danger of a nuclear war, the advance toward a denuclearized world. They declared for the continuation of the dialogue and expressed the hope that the US would approach the Soviet proposals in a constructive manner, from realistic and responsible positions.

Emphasis was placed on the great importance of the assessments and proposals comprised in the communique of the Bucharest meeting of the Committee of Foreign Minsiters of the Warsaw Treaty Participant States, that answer the fundamental interests and aspirations of the peoples in these countries, as well as of other countries in the world.

The two countries assessed highly the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing the forthcoming meeting in Vienna and of ending it with positive results.

The ministers declared for the settlement of the military conflicts and hotbeads of tension, for the settlement of the disputed issues through negotiations, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the achievement of a new international economic order, for the observance of every people's will and right to choose its development path freely, without any outside interference.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty participant states, that make an efficient factor of ensuring peace in Europe and the world over.

The minister assessed in the positive the bilateral collaboration in international relations and agreed to further intensify the collaboration between the Socialist Repubic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for peace, collaboration and mutual understanding among all states.

The talks between Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and E. A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

In behalf of the Soviet Government, E. A. Shevardnadze conveyed to Ioan Totu the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks between the foreign ministers of Romania and the USSR concluded in Bucharest, on Thursday.

DELEGATE ADDRESSED COPENHAGEN CONGRESS

AU182039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen (AGERPRES) 18/10/1986 -- Speaking at a world congress in Copenhagen that marks the International Year of Peace, Romania's representative showed that his country had made an active and constructive contribution to the Stockholm Conference, was highly appreciative of the documents it adopted and assessed the European peoples should actively participate in the conclusion of accords to determine the soonest possible start of negotiations on disarmament, substantially cut conventional arms and eliminate all nuclear weapons.

Romania's initiatives were highlighted for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear in particular, the creation in the Balkans of a nuclear-and chemical-weapon-free zone, without foreign military bases, as well as its support to the creation of like zones in northern and central Europe, in other parts of the continent and the world.

Romania's steady concern was shown for a solution to interstate disputed issues by political means and negotiations alone.

Stress was laid on Romania's stance on the eradication of underdevelopment, the resolution of the developing countries' foreign debt problem as well as on the significance of calling an internatioanl conference, under the UN aegis, for the building of the new international economic order.

Referring to the broad events arranged in Romania and the actions it took for peace and to the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] programme regarding the observance of the International Year of Peace, the speaker emphasized that in Romania's opinion peace and disarmament should be the work of all peoples that, acting in concert, can bring about a new policy and the triumph of reason on our planet.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH MONGOLIA ENDS

Dascalescu Meets Suren

AU172104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on October 17 Choynoryn Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, co-chairman of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration the proceedings of which are under way in Bucharest.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the good relations of collaboration between the two countries. Analysis was made of the possibilities of further expanding and diversifying Romanian-Mongolian cooperation especially in the economic, technical-Scientific and other fields of activity, with emphasis on specific ways and means stimulating good exchanges, and production specialization and cooperation.

The interview was attended by Ludovik Fazekas, deputy prime minister, co-chairman of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

Protocol Signed

AU181857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/10/1986 -- The tenth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration concluded in Bucharest on October 18.

The co-chairmen of the commission, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ludovic Fazekas and Mongolian Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Choynoryn Suren, signed the session's protocol which includes measures for the expansion of economic and technical-scientific collaboration as well as for the increase and diversification of goods exchanges between Romania and Mongolia.

CEAUSESCU OPENS BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL FAIR

AU181450 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0743 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1986 -- Saturday, October eighteen, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania inaugurated the twelfth edition of the Bucharest International Fair [TIB], an economic and trade event of a general nature and a marked technical character. The current TIB edition proceeds under the slogan "Trade, Cooperation, Development, Peace" and brings together exhibitors of Romania and another thirty-six countries of all the continents: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, England, France, GDR, West Germany, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, Libya, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia. The Palestinian Liberation Organization is represented.

Indoor and outdoor, on 82,500 sq.m., over seven hundred producer enterprises, centrals, research and draughting institutes, and foreign trade organizations of Romania as well as some five hundred foreign producers and exporters present an extremely rich offer in all the economic branches, many of the exhibits being premiers on an international plane.

At the time of this transmission the Romanian head of state is visiting the pavilions of the participant countries and talks to the exhibitors in TIB '86.

Bulgaria's Doynov Attends

AU181917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Ognyan Doynov, accompanied by Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and other economic leaders, paid a short working visit to Romania on the occasion of the opening of the "TIB '86" international fair in Bucharest.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov was received by Constantin Dascalescu, the Romanian prime minister. They discussed issues related to the further deepening and expansion of Bulgarian-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov and those accompanying him toured the pavilions of the "TIB '86" fair. The Bulgarian pavilion was visited by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He was welcomed by Comrade Ognyan Doynov and Trade Minister Khristo Khristov. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed particular interest in and expressed a high opinion of the electric lifttrucks of the Druzhba series and the motor-powered lifttrucks of the (Rekord-2) series, the (RP-211) industrial robots, and other of our engineering, electronics, and electrical engineering products. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION HELD WITH ZIMBABWE

AU161422 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1323 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 16/10/1986 -- The proceedings of the fourth Romanian-Zimbabwean Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation got under way in Bucharest on Thursday, October 16.

The two delegations, led by Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Callistus Ndlovu, industry and technology minister, analyse the way in which the decisions and understandings convenanted during the summit meetings are implemented. Measures are also examined for the development and deepening of economic and technical collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in mining, geology, industry, agriculture, transport and telecommunications, personnel training, and in other areas of mutual interest, as well as for the growth and diversification of commercial exchanges.

Dascalescu Sees Ndlovu

AU171924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on October 17 Callistus Ndlovu, minister of industry and technlogy of the Republic of Zimbabwe, head of his country's delegation to the proceedings of the Joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

During the talk stress was laid on the special significance of the decisions made and understandings reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Harare in the manysided growth of cooperative relations between Romania and Zimbabwe. The directions of action were analysed for the expansion of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual concern as well as for the increase and diversification of goods exchanges.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, cochairman of the Joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Government Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Talks Conclude

AU201654 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/10/1986 -- The proceedings of the fourth session of the Romania-Zimbabwe joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest. An analysis was made of the stage currently attained by the economic relations between Romania and Zimbabwe, of their prospects and of ways to deepen them on multiple planes.

The chairman for the two sides in the commission -- Gheorghe Petrescu, Romania deputy prime minister, and Callistus Ndlovu, minister of industry and technology of Zimbabwe -- signed the protocol of the session, that stipulates new measures and actions meant to lead to an enhancement and diversification of the bilateral trade and to a development of the economic and technical collaboration and cooperation in the fields of mining, geology, industry, agriculture, transports, telecommunications, cadre training and other sectors of joint interest.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN LEGAL COMMITTEE

AU132007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 13/10/1986 -- The Legal Committee of the General Assembly concluded the debates on the strengthening of the principle of non-recourse to force in international relations. Most of the representatives of the member-countries stressed in their addresses that in the current international circumstances the refraining from the use of force and threat of force, the recourse only to peaceful means for the settlement of conflicts and disputes made the only rational way for the building of climate of confidence, detente and cooperation, for averting a nuclear catastrophe and for the triumph of peace on our planet.

Romania's representative highlighted in his address that according to his country, the consolidation of confidence and security, the resumption of the course of detente required every effort toward ending the military conflicts and passing to the settlement of all disputed issues only by peaceful means, by direct negotiations between the parties concerned, with the support of the UN and the other international organizations. Life, reality, demonstrate that no matter how painstaking, the negotiations are the only way apt to lead to viable solutions, in the interests of all peoples and of the course of peace, he said, adding:

For the elimination of force from international life, everything possible must be done toward strengthening the UN activities and mechanisms, averting, halting and extinguishing the conflicts and solving the interstate disputes by peaceful means only.

After recalling that Romania had initiated last year the endorsement by the UN General Assembly, by consensus, of the solemn appeal to all states in conflict to cease the armed actions and pass to the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means, and to the other states to observe their obligations of refraining from the use of force and threat of force, from any interference in other states' affairs, and recalled Romanian proposals regarding the consolidation of the principle of peaceful settlement of the international disputes and of the UN mechanism of settlement of conflicts and disputes, the speaker said: We consider that the building of a general system of international peace and security, an item included in the agenda of the UN General Assmbly current session -- co-sponsored by Romania -- acquires outstanding importance and topical character for the consolidation of peace and extension of collaboration between states, for the improvement of the international political climate.

The Romanian delegation, he stressed, sustains the proposal for the conclusion of a universal treaty on non-recourse to force and threat of force. At the same time, Romania favours the employment also of other ways of promoting the strengthening of the observance of the principle of non-recourse to force. In this spirit, the speaker declared, we back the Soviet Union's idea of elaboration by the UN special committee on strengthening the efficiency of the principle of non-recourse to force an international relations of a declaration on non-recourse to force and threat of force in interstate relations, an idea supported by Romania.

Romania's representative declared that his country advocated the continuation of the efforts within the UN for the elaboration and endorsement of an adequate document reiterating the universal value of the principle of non-recourse to force and threat of force, developing and reiterating all states' obligation to observe this principle.

On Monday, the General Assembly Legal Committee started analyzing the question of peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes that had been submitted to the UN upon Romania's initiative.

COMAN ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

AU192036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 18 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon (AGREPRES), 18/10/1986 - In the name of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP representative to the second national convention of Portugal's Democratic Renovation Party Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed a cordial message of salute and wishes of success.

The presence of a RCP delegation to your convention, he said, is an expression of the wish of the two parties to develop friendly and cooperative ties, which will help the growth of Romanian-Portuguese relations.

Showing that the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, the removal of a nuclear war threat was seen by the RCP as the cardinal questions of our time, the RCP representative stressed that Socialist Romania had taken action all along for efficient measures to end the arms race and implement a complex disarament programme. Reminding Romania's decision on a five per cent cut in its arms, troops and military spending before the end of the year, the Romania representative said that (?if similar) measure were taken by other states, a good would be made that could increase the chances of early disarmament agreements.

Under the present international circumstances, he went on, we are of the opinion that all should be done to strengthen cooperation among communist and worker, socialist and social democratic parties and other progressive and democratic forces on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, of each party's right to make its own political line, in agreement with historical, national and social conditions in its own country, in the common fight for liberty and national independence, detente and cooperation, for world peace and progress.

Sees Eanes

AU200907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0636 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 20/10/1986 -- The president of the Democratic Renewal Party of Portugal, (PRD), Antonio Ramalho Eanes, received Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the RCP to the works of the second PRD National Convention. On the occasion, a warm salute, as well as congratulations for Ramalho Eane's election as PRD president were conveyed, from the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceasescu, to the president of the Portuguese Democratic Renewal Party, Ramalho Eanes, and to Mme Manuela Eanes.

Thanking, Ramalho Eanes asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and wishes of further successes in President Ceausescu's activity at the head of the RCP and Romanian state.

On the occasion, the joint wish was expressed to boost the friendly ties between the RCP and the PRD, with a view to deepening and expanding the cooperative links between Romania and Portugal, their active cooperation with all the advanced, democratic, social forces of the world, for the resolution of the complex problems that confront mankind at present, in keeping with the peoples' interests.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING WITH FOREIGN TRADE AKTIV

AU172100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting with the foreign trade aktiv at party headquarters. The meeting was attended by the managements of all foreign trade enterprises and by cadres from all economic ministries and other sectors with duties and tasks in this field. The meeting, wich took place at the party secretary general's initiative, was an opportunity for an exacting analysis of ways and means to further improve the foreign trade activity and increase its contribution to expanding the national wealth and promoting the country's overall development.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu set forth very important tasks for all foreign trade workers, with a view to raising the entire activity to a higher qualitative and a more efficient level in accordance with requirements of the current stage of the country's development and with prerequisities laid down by the party and the 13th congress for this sector of our economic activity. He asked that most resolute steps be taken to speedily eliminate shortcomings still apparent in this field, to commendably fulfill export tasks, and to improve market research and the contracting activity in order to better capitalize the Romanian products on foreign markets under more efficient conditions. Stress was laid on the need to firmly apply the principles of self-management, and the overall contract system in the foreign trade activity as well as to raise the professional level and training of all workers in this field and to promote a high spirit of responsibility, order, and discipline in all sectors participating in the activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Assessing our country's participation in the international division of labor and the world exchange of material assets as an objective necessity and an important part of our entire economic activity, the party secretary general asked that everything possible be done to attain active, modern, equitable, and efficient trade exchanges, which can fully meet the Romanian people's interests and can serve the fatherland's ceaseless progress, the fulfillment of our socioeconomic development program, and the elevation of the entire nation's overall living and civilization standard.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that all working people active in the foreign trade sector will self-denyingly work in a revolutionary spirit to fulfill their tasks for this year and the entire 5-year plan and the tasks laid down by the 13th RCP congress documents.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS HARVEST DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU191806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1519 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/10/1986 -- On Sunday, October 19, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu attended the "Harvest Day" celebrations arranged in Slatina.

The RCP and Romanian state leader was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Silviu Curticeanu.

The County of Olt had the honour to play host to this year's "Harvest Day" celebrations, owing to the productive work carried on and the remarkable results scored by agricultural workers in that part of the country, who turned out large plant and animal productions, on a par with the requirements and exigencies the Thirteenth RCP Congress Ret for Romania's agriculture. The county of Olt was conferred the "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" title for the large crops it harvested from the whole cultivated area, the largest crops ever in Romania's history.

In the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the party and state leadership were invited to see round an exhibition titled "Agriculture in Olt County", an occasion to debate the tasks the new agrarian revolution further assigns to that county, to Romanian agriculture as a whole management cadres in agriculture, the first secretaries of several county party committees participated in the debate.

The measures were highlighted taken for a steady growth of the soil's productive potential, and it was shown that the programme for land melioration in Olt County was being implemented in keeping with the planned provisions. The county's soil required the performance of scarification and loosening works, as well as special care for the application of manures and chemical fertilizers. Those works boosted soil productivity, virtually leading to per-hectare production growths of 600-800 kg (wheat) and 1,100-1,300 kg (maize).

A rational utilization of the land, and the application of a whole set of measures were behind a fivefold rise in the overall farm production in the past two decades, as well as a substantial growth of the country's deliveries to the state stock.

The exhibition also highlighted the county's results in animal breeding, the steady growth of the livestock and animal productions, the strides taken in the mechanization of agriculture and the food industry.

Going through the exhibition, President Nicolae Ceausescu commended the efforts deployed by Olt County for the intensive growth of agriculture and recommended that action be taken for the experience acquired by the first county holding the "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" title to become widespread throughout the county.

After the visit to the show, a big civic rally was held in he county seat, Slatina, which was attended by thousands of Olt County inhabitants, as well as by representatives of state-run and cooperative farms in various Romanian counties.

During the rally, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu made an extensive speech.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

LD201155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived today on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. The delegation is being led by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The guests were greeted at Belgrade Airport by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY assembly, and members of our delegation. During their 5-day stay in our country, the Supreme Soviet delegation will have talks with the SFRY Assembly delegation and the representatives of other organs and organisations of the Federation as well as of the Socialist Republics of Serbia and Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which the guests will visit. It is expected that the Soviet parliamentarians will be received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Talks Begin

LD202331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2048 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing favorably on the familiar principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement. This was stated in the talks between delegations of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the USSR Supreme Soviet which started this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation. The delegations are headed by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Ivo Vrandecic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia expressed satisfaction over the visit to our country by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He recalled that Belgrade is celebrating the anniversary of the liberation from fascism in which Soviet fighters also took part in 1944.

Ivo Vrandecic further stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to relations with the Soviet Union, which he assessed as very diversified. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's main economic partner, and it is possible to further develop and enrich this cooperation with higher forms. Vrandecic expressed conviction that the certain lag in trade exchange could be overcome.

Our bilateral relations, Vrandecic said, are developing favorably on the bases of equality, noninterference, and respect for differences in the paths of socialist development and international positions. Cooperation so far has affirmed the value of the jointly established principles contained in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement, Vrandecic added.

Particular attention in the talks was devoted to international trends. On the Yugoslav side stress was laid on the importance of the recent Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. It was stressed that Yugoslav supports all initiatives that lead to peace, disarmament, and security. It was underscored that Yugoslavia endorsed the Soviet initiatives aimed at disarmament and the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

We are sorry the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting did not yield concrete results, Vrandecic said, stressing that regardless of this fact it remains the lasting commitment of all international factors to fight for disarmament. The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia briefed the guests on the activity of our country at the international level, and especially within the framework of the policy of nonalignment. He informed the Soviet delegation about the results of the summit conference of nonaligned in Harare.

Petr Demichev also recalled the anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade. The Soviet Union highly values the contribution that Yugoslavia, under the leadership of President Tito, made to the victory over fascism, Demichev said.

The head of the Supreme Soviet delegation also gave a positive assessment of the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. He said that the present difficulties in economic cooperation could be overcome with mutual efforts. Petr Demichev informed his hosts very fully about the internal development of the Soviet Union. He described the present process of profound changes in socioeconomic development.

Talking about international subjects, Demichev described the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting as important, regardless of the fact that it did not yield a concrete answer. He said the U.S. star wars is a new step in the arms race. Demichev stressed that the Soviet Union assesses the decisions by the nonaligned summit in Harare as positive.

Petr Demichev invited the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation to visit the Soviet Union. Before the start of the talks the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on President Tito's grave.

SINAN HASANI, OTHERS RECEIVE TURKEY'S EVREN

LD201344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey, arrived at noon today on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The guest from Ankara was welcomed and greeted at Belgrade's Surcin airport by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and prominent personalities in the sociopolitical life of our country. Also at the welcoming ceremony were FEC President Branko Mikulic; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nedjo Boskovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Vukoje Bulatovic, vice president of the Serbian Presidency; Sava Vujkov, member of the FEC; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Vladislav Jovanovic, the SFRY ambassador to Ankara, and Mustafa Aksin, the Turkish ambassador to Belgrade. [passage omitted]

Talks in Belgrade

LD202113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1951 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey, and President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani held official political talks this afternoon during which they assessed that relations between the two countries are developing successfully. The exchange of views, which lasted almost 3 hours, proceeded in an open and friendly atmosphere and demonstrated that there are no controversial issues in relations between the two countries. It was said that a regular exchange of views contribute to such a development of relations. Both sides stressed that President Evren's visit to Yugoslavia will provide a new stimulus to the comprehensive development of cooperation.

The two presidents agreed that economic cooperation is lagging behind good political relations. They pointed to the need for intensifying economic cooperation and developing specialization, industrial cooperation and other higher forms of economic cooperation. Joint ventures by Yugoslav and Turkish firms on foreign markets were emphasized as a positive example. This refers to the two countries' joint efforts in the construction of industrial installations and plants in Iraq. The two presidents stressed the significance of the meeting of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. A protocol to this end will be signed in the presence of Hasani and Evren tomorrow.

Considerable attention was devoted to international issues.

Both sides assessed the current international situation as complex and agreed that the lack of confidence between the superpowers and the arms race are increasingly exacerbating it. It was also said that, although it failed to produce concrete results, the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting instills hope that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations will resume and that specific results will be produced. It was also stated that peace and security are not the sole monopoly of the superpowers and that all member-countries of the international community should take part in matters relating to them.

Both countries attach great importance to the CSCE process in Europe. It was agreed that the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference provides hope for the success of the Vienna CSCE meeting.

Reference was also made to cooperation in the Balkans and the creation of a peace and security zone in the region. The two sides put forward their views of the issue. The importance of national minorities in individual countries for the development of good-neighborly relations was stressed. It was agreed that the minorities should serve as a bridge of cooperation and understanding between neighboring countries.

The Yugoslav side informed the guest from Turkey about the outcome of the nonaligned summit meeting in Harare and the significance of its resolutions.

The Yugoslav-Turkish top-level talks will resume tomorrow.

ACTIVIST ADDRESSES WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

LD180703 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, Oct 17 (TANJUG) -- In the name of lasting peace and stability, each people must freely decide on its future and development. Peace and freedom cannot be imposed, and the process of liberation is endless, Yugoslav League for Peace representative Milos Djukic said at the World Congress for Peace here.

The congress in the Danish capital is being attended by about 2,000 representatives of peace organizations, political parties, trade unions and youth organizations from 125 countries.

In his address to the congress, Djukic stressed that peace movements should have a common goal -- that peace and freedom become the greatest values of human dignity, unaffected by national, party, ideological and other divisions.

FEC'S MILOSAVLJEVIC RECEIVES GHANAIAN OFFICIAL

LD161234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, today received Dr Don Arthur, state committee minister for economic cooperation of the Republic of Ghana, who is leading his country's delegation to a session of the Yugoslav-Ghanaian mixed commission for bilateral cooperation.

During the talks views were exchanged about the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Emphasis was placed on the potential for its future expansion and advancement through joint investment, especially in the area of agriculture fisheries, manufacturing of domestic appliances, and the timber industry.

MILOSAVLJEVIC MEETS ALGERIAN MINISTER 9 OCT

LD092005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic and Algerian Heavy Industry Minister Faysal Boudraa discussed scopes for the further promotion and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries here today.

Minister Boudraa heads an Algerian economic delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia. The Algerian delegation arrived on Monday.

Special attention was devoted in the talks to scopes for long-term industrial cooperation, technology transfer and joint investments.

As mutually assessed, further efforts should be invested to prevent current balance of payment difficulties from impeding the further development of overall economic cooperation between the two countries.

SERB TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SOVIET BELORUSSIA

LD121801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Council of the Federation of Serb Trade Unions, led by its President Novica Filipovic, departed today for a 4-day visit to Belorussia at the invitation of that Soviet Republic's trade unions. The delegation will visit several work collectives during its stay in Belorussia, and will have talks, at its hosts' initiative, on some aspects of our experience in the development of socialist self-management. Special reference will be made to workers' participation in planning and to some other aspects of decisionmaking, evaluating the results of work and the tasks of the trade unions.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION

LD091103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- By fighting for the realization of the constitutional role of social organizations and associations, we are in fact fighting against excessive institutionalization, formalism and standardization, and at the same time for the recognition of man's position and role in society. The present status of these free forms of association among people has elements of a revival of socialist democracy in it. In addition to the efforts to democratize political power and consolidate self-management, our forces must direct their efforts toward creating conditions for the fulfillment of both man's and society's urge to voluntary association, as laid down by our Constitution.

This was said by Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, devoted to the position and role of social organizations and citizens associations in the front of organized socialist forces. The session will also consider the program of activity by local communities over the next 5 years. The SAWPY Federal Conference will also elect presidents of its various bodies.

It must be clear to everyone that we cannot emerge from present socioeconomic difficulties only by relying on FEC measures or the activity of the state presidency and the party Presidium, Vasiljevic said. Full mobilization of all working people and citizens is necessary if the present lag in the development of self-management is to be eliminated and problems resolved.

The strength of the system of self-management is measured by its capacity to mobilized people's creative forces and to apply them in the process of political decisionmaking and in resolving a number of problems. It seems that this aspect of the contributions that the social organizations are capable of making is often ignored, Zivan Vasiljevic stressed. [passage omitted]

Bureaucratic alienation and hierarchy-based separation, as well as the tendency to insularity within local and national boundaries very frequently disappear from the type of relationship that exists in the majority of social organizations and associations. The harmonization and implementation of the pluralist nature of self-managing interests in Yugoslavia are much easier and more democratically carried out within these organizations. This is born out by the fact that the smallest number of nationalism- and irredentism-instigated incidents occured in organizations of this type, including those in which young people are gathered. Without wanting to ignore the duties and tasks facing us, we can rightly say, Vasiljevic stressed, that, in conditions of lower living standards and unemployment, these organizations help to reduce tension and to more speedily resolve outstanding problems.

In reference to the emergence of the so-called alternative movements, Vasiljevic suggested that the Socialist Alliance should enter the public debate about them but stressed that we still lack adequate action capability to confront all those issues imposed by life's rapid tempo and significant changes that have occurred in people's social position, especially those of the young. Primarily, our problems definitely lie in our inefficiency to tap the existing potentials of the system and forms of association. In view of the SAWP's fundamental program objectives, there is no doubt that these new initiatives can be raised within the existing and, if need be, within new social organizations, but not in a haphazard way. It should be done according to the socialist concept of the self-management based association of people, Vasiljevic said. He put forward his personal view that there is no need to advocate or to seek solutions to some problems through the formation of the so-called Greens or various committees for the so-called protection of human rights as is being done in some Western countries. Similar attitude should be adopted toward the so-called peace movements. It is unfortunate, he said, that very often the presence of our social organizations and citizens' associations on the international arena is either ignored or not properly appreciated. [passage omitted]

In Vasiljevic's view, the tendency demonstrated by some social organizations to copy indiscriminately the work method of state organs or organs of sociopolitical organizations must be countered. In this connection he made reference to the issue of a 1-year mandate for presidents of these organizations and the orientation, which everybody has not yet observed, that each organization should independently decide on the duration of the mandate. There have been tendencies within the SAWP, Vasiljevic continued, to unnecessarily politicize these organizations through unsuitable interventions and insistence on simplified programs of ideological and educational work. On the other hand, there are also attempts by dissatisfied and vain individuals to use the platforms of some of these organizations and associations to voice their politicized and very often ill-disposed and even destructive views.

The improvement in the existing relations and the elimination of the rest of the obstacles and misunderstandings should enable us to include, in the broad-based social action in all spheres and in an even more fruitful way, over 12 million people engaged in active work within the social organizations and citizens' associations throughout Yugoslavia, Zivan Vasiljevic said in conclusion.

At the beginning of his morning discussion on the role and place of social organizations and citizens' associations in the political system, speakers indicated the basic problems facing these organizations. Unresolved social status, the system of financing, inconsistent law regulations, organizational problems, insufficient involvement in the delegate system, and financial and other difficulties that restrict our performance in international activities are some of the fundamental issues that should be resolved, according to the participants in the discussion. The fact that more than 40 delegates asked to take the floor illustrates that these and other problems are of concern to a large number of federations and associations. [passage omitted]

Pavle Bogetic pointed at the inconsistent law regulations, which allow at the federal level that relations be regulated only in a conventional way, while the laws of the republics and provinces are binding. [passage omitted]

Miodrag Zecevic devoted special attention to the attitude of the state and political power toward these organizations, advocating that they ought to be "taken away from the tutorship of the state." at present it is mainly the political factor that has decided on the volume and scope of their work. [passage omitted]

Colonel General Todor Atanasovski, president of the Yugoslav Aviation Federation, drew attention to a possibility of organizing self-activities [samodelatnost] to be carried out by some social organizations. In real terms this means that the Yugoslav Aviation Federation could open a large number of work shops based upon economic production. [passage omitted]

The question -- can an Orthodox priest be a member of the SAWP -- was clearly answered: he can and should be. Today, not to be a member of the Socialist Alliance and not to participate in its efforts and actions means to support a kind of policy that is alien to our country, peace and freedom, and consequently, to the vital interests of the church, Krstan Bjelac of the Association of Orthodox Clergy said. [passage omitted]

Miodrag Djordjevic is of the opinion that it is necessary to find new forms of involving social organizations into the assembly, that is, the delegate system. He proposed that the Socialist Alliance and the SFRY Assembly jointly examine and offer compulsory forms of such involvement, so that in the future it would be compulsory for social organizations to compile opinions on specific issues to be examined by the highest legislative body. [passage omitted]

Continuing the discussion, delegates talked mainly about experiences of their organizations and associations, giving concrete examples on how to improve the proposed conclusions. [passage omitted]

On the basis of the proposals and suggestions heard today, a working group will prepare an amended text of conclusions that will be submitted to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at a future session.

The delegates today gave support to the program of activities of local communities for the following 5 years and adopted a decision on amendments and addenda to the decision on the founding of Radio Yugoslavia.

BULGARIAN WRITERS LAY CLAIMS ON MACEDONIA

AU132157 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Sava Mijalkovic report]

[Text] Sofia, 30 Sep -- In negating the existence of the Macedonian nation, its history, culture, and the national liberation war against the great Bulgarian territorial pretensions toward Macedonia, contemporary Bulgarian historiography has been "enriched" with yet another piece of work which this time comes from the pen of Kosta Tsurnushanov who is one of the famous ideologists of fascism in Bulgaria before and after World War II.

The latest issue of IZVESTIYA published by the Institute for the Military History of the Bulgarian General Staff and the Military History Scientific Society, carries a fairly long article written by Kosta Tsurnushanov: "The Newly Discovered Serbian Proof of Bulgarian Nationality in Macedonia". In the last 2 years this is his second anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav article published in this publication. As an ideologist of fascism, Kosta Tsurnushanov was tried at the beginning of the postwar period and spent several years in prison.

In the postwar years Tsurnushanov has become a major author of articles in which great Bulgarian pretensions toward Macedonia have been revived and in which the existence of the Macedonian people has been negated. The dominant thesis in his articles is that "despite that fact that Vardar Macedonia has been under Serb authority for 23 years, and despite strong pressure to assimilate, the Bulgarian nation has preserved its national consciousness." This was, the author claims, "demonstrated best in 1941 on the occasion of the arrival of Bulgarian units as liberators," when, together with the German Wehrmacht, they occupied Macedonia.

The assertions that the Macedonian population welcomed with "delight" the Bulgarian fascist occupation troops in 1941 are often found in Bulgarian contemporary historiography. Tsurnushanov has not failed to remind us that the Bulgarian Czarist army was also welcomed with "joy" during the first occupation in 1915.

At present, Sofia's bookshops are advertising a reissued book by Yordan Ivanov, "Bulgarians in Macedonia" which was first published in 1915. In the same year, Bulgaria entered into a war with Serbia and under German and Austro-Hungarian protection occupied Macedonia and a part of Serbia. The title of the book says enough about its content. The book was obviously topical 7 decades ago, with its great Bulgarian message that "Bulgarians" live in Macedonia and that Macedonia is an "inalienable part of Bulgarian territory." A contemporary Bulgarian publishing house, NAUKA I IZKUSTVO, has determined that the basic message of this book has not lost its topicality. Nobody here has so far disassociated himself with its content. The question has not even been raised as to why this book, which is used to justify aggressive and expansionist appetites, has received such publicity in socialist Bulgaria at all.

The organ of the Bulgarian Writers Association, the weekly LITERATUREN FRONT, last September published a review about how the Balkans have been appearing as a literary inspiration in the works of some domestic writers, poets, and prosaists since the middle of the last century. Famous Macedonian literary figures from the end of last century, such as brothers Dimitar and Konstantin Miladinov as well as Macedonian poet and revolutionary Nikola Jankov Vacparov, are mentioned among "Bulgarian" authors.

In presenting what contemporary Bulgarian writers say about the Balkans, a poem by Venko Markovski is particularly singled out. He is a cominformist emigre who is known to our public for his anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav views, for which in Bulgaria he was awarded the highest state decorations, among which is the title of a national hero.

ARMY COLONEL ASSESSES ARTILLERY FORCES

AU161204 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No. 2464 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview given by Colonel Milan Grujic, commander of the Yugoslav artillery forces, to D. Mihajlovic -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Mihajlovic] To what extent is domestic equipment [tehnika] used and to what extent do we still depend on foreign producers?

[Grujic] More than 20 percent of our equipment is the product of our own know-how and domestic industry; we still have to get the rest from abroad. This includes certain high technology instruments, some photo equipment, theodolites, and some kinds of instruments [orudja]. Our institutes and factories have managed to develop and produce most instruments -- laser measuring devices and other instruments -- special towing vehicles, all the necessary ammunition, and many other things. With this, we have reduced out dependence on foreign producers to the minimum.

[Mihajlovic] But the dependence still exists? What would happen if in the event of a war we were on one side and the country from which we import is on the other?

[Grujic] In fact, nothing would happen. We would use our instruments, which are less accurate by only some fraction of a thousand, while theodolites would initially be substituted for compasses and similar things, which would not affect the execution of our firing tasks. We have already become so independent that all our units' war needs could be provided by our domestic industry. [passage omitted]

[Mihajlovic] Some officers are contract officers. What do you think about this method of staffing and what is its future?

[Grujic] These people have finished the school for reserve officers in our school center and we do not have objections about their expertise. However, some of them are not meeting expectations because they lack some human qualities that an officer should have. But those who accepted them are responsible for this. Sometimes, under various kinds of pressures, commissions neglect human shortcomings for which we later suffer. A contract officer, before he is accepted, must undergo a complete check up so that some of his shortcomings would not harm the training, interpersonal relations, the moral and political state of affairs in the collective, and similar things. We are happy that more than one-half of these officers deserve to stay in the regular army after they complete their contract. There are also some examples of those who are much better at performing duties than active and much longer trained officers. This is very encouraging. In the future, we will continue to strive for this kind of supplementary staffing. [passage omitted]